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### BIRTHS.

On February 6, 1909, in Paris, the wife of Mr. A. RAY, formerly of Shanghai, of a son. On February 12, 1909, at Westgate, the wife of GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY, of a daughter.  
On March 3, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of DONALD C. SCOTT, of a son (stillborn).  
On March 12, 1909, at Hongkong, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. S. GRANT, of a son.  
On March 13, 1909, at Nanking, the wife of Engineer-Lieutenant E. P. ST. JOHN BERN, of a daughter.  
On March 16, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of A. D. BELL, of a daughter.  
On March 18, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. DEE-LEY, a son.

### MARRIAGE.

FORRYTH-MOIR—On the 24th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. J. Johnson, M.A., GEORGE GRANVILLE SUTHERLAND, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Forryth, D.D., of Aberystwyth, Strathgry, N.B., to MARQUETTE ELIZABETH, elder daughter of the late Frank Moir, Esq., of Dundee, N.B.

### DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at residence No. 7 Chancery Lane, Hongkong, CHARLES CLARENCE WHOLTERS, aged 29 years. Australian and Shanghai papers please copy.  
On March 15, 1909, at Shanghai, CONSTANTINO JOSE LOPES, aged 61 years, the beloved husband of Olympia Lopes.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

### CHINESE SEAMEN ON BRITISH VESSELS.

(22nd March.)

Among the many interesting questions affecting the local shipping community considered at the last meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was one dealing with the question of "discharge certificates" to Chinese seamen signing on and being discharged in the Colony in ships on the home run. It may be remembered that last year's strong agitation was promoted in England by unemployed British sailors who objected to the engagement of Chinese crews while they were overlooked. It was charged that Chinese sailors were preferred by shipping agencies and shipowners because of their willingness to accept less than the ordinary rate of wages and that, therefore, British seamen were being ousted at a time when the country was clamouring for crews of British nationality on British vessels. In reply to that allegation, it was claimed that the wages paid Chinese crews was in the aggregate equal to that paid to British seamen and various advantages were detailed as accruing from the engagement of Chinese. In the first place, it was argued that the Chinese were far more amenable to discipline than those of purely British origin, that their services were always to be depended on, that they did not cause disorder or delay by failing to appear when a ship was due to leave port, that they were not given to desertion at intermediate ports of call, and that they were efficient and capable seamen against whom no just cause of complaint could be made except by Trades Unionists and others of that kind. The British seamen, however, were obdurate in claiming what they held to be their rights and it will be in the recollection of readers interested in shipping affairs that serious disturbances occurred in London, Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere when Chinese seamen were found to be signing on for outward voyages in preference to the ordinary British tars. At a time when protection was in the air and the death of British sailors was the subject of general lament, the cause of the demonstrators was espoused by a very considerable section of British public opinion. The Government thereupon took the matter up and it was decided that something should be done in the interest of British seamen against Chinese crews. But here a new difficulty cropped up, for it became manifest that disabilities could not be imposed by legislation on Chinese of British nationality as a sop to the susceptibilities of the men born in the mother-country. In other words, the Chinese seamen hailing from Hongkong and Singapore could not possibly be brought within the limits of any Act which was antagonistic to their rights as citizens of the British Empire. It would be difficult to impose the language test on an acknowledged British subject and the only method of restricting the employment of Chinese other than British subjects was to require them to understand the words of command as rendered in English; while the British Chinese should be required to prove their nationality and place of origin. That was done by legislative enactment but difficulties still remained. It is no uncommon thing for a seaman of British-Chinese origin to sell his discharge to another who is a Chinese subject and it has been left for the Harbour Master, Commander, Basil Taylor, to apply the Continuous Discharge Certificate, instituted in 1900 to Hongkong, to be applied to Chinese seamen engaged on home vessels and discharged in this Colony. These certificates contain a "virtual history" of the holder's sea service, and Mr. Taylor stated in a letter to the Colonial Secretary that "in order to adapt the system to Chinese, it will be necessary for their photographs to be attached. My experience has shown me that a single full-face of a Chinese photograph is not sufficient for identification; there should therefore be two photographs, one full-face and one in profile."

### THE ICE CAMPAIGN.

Within the last few weeks householders in Hongkong have been regaled with the spectacle of what may be described as an ice campaign, the chief antagonist aimed at in the contest being the old established company which dates from the time when ice was brought to Hongkong in American vessels. Those were the days when a few cent here or there mattered little to the opulent residents and when the question of purity was regarded as of little account. The ice as a matter of fact came from the great lakes and the frozen north and was stored in the godown which was among the first to be erected in the Colony and still constitutes the chief depot of the elder company. Recently a new concern has come into being, and as it requires ice in the manufacture of its particular product it decided to enter the field which had previously been the sole preserve of its rival. The immediate result of the competition was a rapid fall in the retail price of this most necessary article, during the coming summer months and the inauguration of a strenuous spirit of rivalry. From the householder's point of view, the opening of this commercial contest has proved highly satisfactory, and it is not difficult to judge how the cheapened cost of ice is regarded by those concerns, such as the hotels, shipping companies and others, which use the manufactured article in large quantities. Naturally we are not in a position to declare to what extent the younger company is capable of continuing the contest, but everybody knows that the premier firm is equipped with ample reserves to dispute the right of any competitor to reduce the price of ice beyond the cost of production. Whether either of the companies can afford to sell ice at the rate of half a cent per lb. is outside our knowledge, and indeed, it is not within our province to discuss what is really a matter that primarily concerns the shareholders of the rival companies. It is sufficient for the moment that ice is being obtained in Hongkong at a ridiculously low rate and from all appearances it seems probable that the price will remain below the normal cost for some time to come. Such a condition of things is of course viewed with complacency by the ordinary resident, but that it will continue indefinitely we cannot believe. We have been led to make these remarks by the perusal of a speech delivered by the chairman of the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co., Ltd., at the tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at Shanghai on the 15th inst. It was a most dolorous story that the chairman, Mr. A. D. Lowe, had to tell, because the result of the years' working had proved far from satisfactory and the statement of accounts made a poor showing. The speaker boldly went to the root of the matter when he declared that the adverse result was due to the competition set up by a new company, the Oriental Ice Company. No attempt was made to attribute the deficit balance of over a thousand taels to depression in trade or anything of that sort. Indeed the chairman distinctly said: "You will most of you undoubtedly have noticed in the reports of the speeches of chairman of various industrial companies that they refer to their poor results owing to the very general and almost universal depression of all branches of trade or words to that effect. Gentlemen, we do not claim that reason for the poor results of our working, but we do think it is a fair possibility we may have suffered slightly from these causes." The poor results were due, he said, to the opposition of the new company, which, it appears, has been trading for a

### PRICE DOES NOT PAY THE OLDER FIRM.

its rival claim that it can manufacture and sell ice at reduced rates and still show a profit. What the retail price of this summer essential to comfort may be we have not the slightest idea, nor do the rival companies seem to advertise the selling rate, but we do think it is below that existing at present in Hongkong. What we would draw the attention of readers to is the apparently "damnable" rather than "praiseworthy" policy of the new company, a fact that I wish to bring to your notice, in that, in your director's opinion, there is not room for two ice companies in Shanghai, where consumption of ice is so substantial a quantity goes on for only about four months in the year. The company we refer to is the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Company, always has been, and is now fully able to supply all the demands for machine-made ice originating from Shanghai, and why it was thought necessary to go to the other end of the world to get ice, I do not know. I may add that the Chinese ice dealers continue to gather and sell ice as in former years, notwithstanding the very low price charged both by ourselves and the Oriental Ice Company. Our future course of action will, and must be, of course, dependent on circumstances, and I would ask the shareholders to leave their lot to be looked after by your directors. So that it is the opinion of those who should know whereof they speak that there is not room for two ice companies in Shanghai. If that be the case with regard to Shanghai, with its large and wide-spread population, how does the remark apply to Hongkong? The question is one which may be left to the consideration of readers, for until further particulars are known of the local companies' affairs, it would be absurd to offer a definite reply. It must be remembered, however, that the ice factories in Hongkong are not more favourably situated than those operating in Shanghai. Both Macao and Canton have their ice plants; a large proportion of the steamships calling at Hongkong have their own installations for the production of ice, and even in the Colony itself there is at least one great establishment which manufactures its own ice for consumption by its patrons. So as the future course of action by the Shanghai Company will be dependent on circumstances, we may take it that the local companies will adopt a similar attitude. Apparently the directors of the Northern undertaking were not too hopeful that the opposition now being encountered would disappear without further efforts being made by the new entrant to capture the trade, for they waived all the fees due to them, and thus reduced the debit balance to some \$350,000. As the new ice is an instructive one and should not be lost on those who are interested in the ice warfare now proceeding in Hongkong.

### WHEN A MERCHANT IS NOT A MERCHANT.

Not content with restricting the immigration of Chinese into the Philippine Islands to bona-fide merchants, travellers and students the Supreme Court of the American dependency has handed down a decision which will have the effect of still further limiting the number of Chinese who are entitled to admission to the archipelago. From the report which appears in one of our Manila contemporaries—a report so condensed that it is difficult to understand, although the writer no doubt knew all the ins and outs of the case—it appears that the question of the immigration of Chinese as referred to the Supreme Court concerned a Chinaman who claimed to be a merchant but was simply designated an "unregistered labourer" by the Collector of Customs. A man whose name is given as Lim Co.—the presumption is that he belonged to the Lim Company—was arrested and brought before the lower court under the deportation law. He claimed to be a merchant owning a "panelteria" whatever that may be—and interested in a vermicelli factory. Reading between the lines, it would seem that the man was one of a number of merchants who were all partners in the same firm and that he therefore considered himself entitled to be described as a merchant. At all events, the judge ruled that the Chinaman was entitled to remain in the Philippines. The Collector of Customs, however, took the case to the higher tribunal, which reversed the decision of the lower court, and offered certain drastic slices of the most radical character, utterly changing the tone and intention of the law as it has been interpreted in the past. We leave the case of the individual out of the question, because it is beyond the stage of consideration here. What is important are the exceptional restrictions which will now, in all probability, be enforced against incoming Chinese. As everybody in the Far East knows, it is seldom that a Chinese living outside his native land is not a partner in a business, usually there are half a dozen or more who have clubbed their capital together and entered business on a scale calculated to produce larger profits and lead to greater expansion than would be the case were every man to start on his own account as a petty trader. Formerly, each member of a firm was understood to have the right to claim admission for the children. That is to say, as our contemporary puts it, if a firm consisted of nineteen people, each member was supposed to be entitled to land his family in the Islands. If the average family consisted of five persons, then the total number of dependents who could be brought into the Philippines would be ninety-five. The total of the population of the Philippines is about 10,000,000. According to the decision of the Supreme Court as announced in the Manila press

### THE RULE IS Laid DOWN.

that no Chinese is a merchant unless, transacting business, buying and selling merchandise, in his own name and at a fixed place of business. The merchant's name must be incorporated in the firm name and appear on the license. That would at a first glance seem to indicate that only an individual can constitute a firm, and that the other partners will not be recognized as belonging to that firm, which is a *reductio ad absurdum*. The court might as well have settled the question what would in future be considered a firm. If it held that only a certain individual should be recognized by the Government as the firm, and that the other parties whose capital was invested in the firm were unknown and would therefore be unrecognized by the Government, that would put a different aspect on the matter. For then each partner would claim to be officially recognized and to benefit by the provisions of the law. But all we are told is that the authorities will in future exercise a close scrutiny to determine the bona fides of any partnership. Then if it is admitted that there may be several partners in a firm and that each partner is entitled to be recognized as a partner we cannot see where the sarcasm about 19 partners having 95 children between them can apply. The contemporary we have quoted says: "It was a smooth trick to defeat the immigration laws, the 'partnership' of 19 in many cases being formed for the sole purpose of gaining admission to a horde of 'boys' who swelled the ranks of the coolies after arrival in the Philippines." There is no proof of that, whatever, and we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that such an obvious trick would have been allowed to pass muster for so many years. But that is not all. We read that "the Supreme Court, in its decision, also holds that manufacturers and restaurant keepers are not to be considered as merchants." Then, we ask, under what category do they come? Are they merely travellers or students or are they to be reduced to the status of coolies? The question bristles with difficulties and we can only say it is regrettable that a case of such importance has been treated in such a perfunctory manner by the press of Manila.

### THE TARIFF QUESTION IN JAPAN.

(24th March.)

As in Great Britain, the question of tariff revision is exercising the minds of the more intelligent section of the commercial world in Japan, and it is apparent that the utmost diversity of opinion exists on the subject. For months the question has been under discussion, and the Japanese newspapers have been filled with pro and con views which have only tended to render the situation more obscure than ever. It is clear, however, that despite the acknowledged necessity of raising additional revenue for the Imperial exchequer there is a considerable body of influential opinion opposed to the imposition of fresh taxation on imports, on the sound principle that it is not the foreign exporter but the local consumer who ultimately has to bear the brunt of the increased cost of the articles imported. Such, of course, is not the view of the tariff reformer as he is known in England but that may be allowed to stick to the wall for the present. What is interesting to note are the arguments against fresh tariffs advanced by the managing director of the well-known Kanaguchi Spinning Company. According to the report of an interview with Mr. Buto Sanji, the director in question, which has appeared in the vernacular press of Japan, it would be a mistake to attempt to secure protection of local industries by the aid of tariff, more especially under existing conditions. Japan, he says, has no great natural resources, and her people are labouring under heavy national burdens. Any raising of the Customs tariff at this particular juncture would therefore simply have the effect of causing a decline of prosperity. If imports had to pay larger duties, the prices of commodities in the Empire would naturally rise, and there would naturally be a general decrease of the exports owing to the increased cost of raw materials. If the country is not to be shut to the other Powers, she should not adopt a system of protection. He proceeds to argue that were the duty on imported rice raised, the agriculturists might be more or less protected, but the progress of industries in general would be checked by the rise in the cost of labour. Similarly, the raising of the duty on machinery might assist the Japanese iron works, but business requiring machinery would be inconvenienced, and the increased cost he might have added would probably lead manufacturers to defer giving orders unless the requirements of the factories absolutely necessitated their installation. Coming to a trade question which is of more particular interest to Hongkong, Mr. Buto is reported to have dealt with the spinning industry, a subject which it may be presumed he has at his finger tips. He stated that the present duty on imported gassed yarn is 1/25, while on other kinds it is 1/10. The persons interested in the gassed yarn business may desire a still higher rate, but the other spinning industries do not require even the existing rate. Taking the month of December last, it is found that the total output of yarn in Japan was 77,076 bales made up of 1,663,000 bales of yarn under No. 20, 6,844 bales above No. 20, and the remainder of gassed yarn. Of the yarn under the above No. 20, about one-third of total output was exported, but gassed yarn had to some extent to be imported. Consequently, those engaged in the gassed yarn industry might have been told to go with the wind, what we desire that we duty on the imported article should be raised. It must, however, be remembered that the article is already considerably protected by the tariff, and if the rate were raised, although the gassed yarn industry, the monthly output of which is only 4,700 bales, might be protected, the coarse thread industry would certainly be checked. Owing to the post bellum development, Mr. Buto proceeded, even the gassed yarn trade is at present suffering somewhat from an accumulation of stock, so that a raising of the rate would not for the time being have any serious effect, but when the home demand increased the raised rate would at once injure the other thread industries by raising the cost of labour. Continuing, Mr. Buto said that cotton yarn might be regarded as a manufacture as compared with raw cotton, but it was a raw material in regard to textile fabrics. On the average, during the past five years, Japan has exported cotton yarn to the value of ¥30,000,000 a year, but cotton textile fabrics only at the rate of ¥15,000,000 a year. Such being the case, to raise the duty on cotton yarn would be to increase the cost of the material for textile fabrics. The business-men might get some temporary gain through protection, but it would unquestionably prove disadvantageous to them in the long run. Mr. Buto might have added some remarks with reference to the lottery scheme which died a sudden death in Hongkong, and is almost forgotten in Shanghai, but he was content to give the figures, and it certainly seems as if his arguments against any increased duty on raw material as well as on goods coming under the designation of food stuffs should prevail. The prime difficulty about tariff reform is that it does not lead itself to a policy of chopping and changing. For example the legislature might well fancy that after a period of successive harvests of rice it would be advisable to increase the tariff on that product. But immediately bad seasons arrived and the home-grown rice crops failed to meet the requirements of the people, the heavy dues on imported rice would entail great misery on that very section of the people which could least afford to pay high prices for one of the necessities of Oriental life. Then if the tariff wall were demolished, the cycle of depression to agricultural poverty might pass and the whole question of tariff revision would have to be reconsidered. In connection with this question of obtaining increased revenue by enhancing the duties on imported goods, I think connection, it is reasonable to inquire whether Japan is thoroughly satisfied that her system of subsidies to Japanese steamship companies is entirely satisfactory. We learn that the Japanese Government propose to expend a sum of no less than ¥123,148 yen in the shape of subsidies to foreign-going vessels. Of that sum ¥2,183,193 will be given towards the maintenance of the European services, 3,447,977 for North American services, and 611,978 for South American services. These subsidies come out of the pockets of the people unless our economic theory is at fault, but the Japanese Government is committed to the principle of subsidies and so there the matter rests.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY IN "SNOWBALL" LETTERS.

SCHUMERS.

Some kind and thoughtful person who neglected to add his or her signature and address to the document, has taken the trouble to send us a prayer which if we distribute it to nine different persons on nine successive days will bring us great joy and avert a great calamity. Now we have no objection to prayers, good prayers, but we want to know what the prayers are about. At first we were inclined to disregard the communication, believing it to be some form of a practical joke on the part of persons unknown, but when we glanced at the superscription and discovered that we were addressed in terms so grandiloquent and majestic that the bluish extraordinary pervaded a cool and critical atmosphere we felt that there must be some reason for this display of superfluous courtesy. To begin with, people are not in the habit of paying postage on batches of letters addressed to all sorts and conditions of people without some reason behind it. Even the lady or gentleman who wishes a whole community to pray for nothing in particular must have something in view. In the words of a well-known Dickens' character we are impelled to ask "What's the game?" And then again about that great joy we are to experience at the end of the nine days. Does that refer to the salary which occasionally arrives at the end of the month—the dates fit in exactly—or are we to assume that the great calamity implies a visit from the bailiff and blank bankruptcy if we fail to do what we are told? These promises and threats may appeal to servant-maids and school children, but can there be anybody so unsophisticated in Hongkong of all places who gives a second consideration to them? Old Moore has been on the same track for years, predicting the end of the world, the downfall of dynasties, the disappearance of the sun, moon, and stars and curiously enough nothing has happened, except a few incidents which Old Moore either neglected or forgot to mention. This endless chain-letter business has been denounced by every thinking person since it was inaugurated by a gang of schemers several years ago, when it went under the name of the "Snowball letter." In that case, there was a definite end at the back of it, but this purposeless prayer which is to be distributed broadcast has not even the saving grace of a definite end. It is the palmistry of a charlatan, for hard cash, and which even we should have been told to go with the wind, what we desire that we duty on the imported article should be raised. It must, however, be remembered that the article is already considerably protected by the tariff, and if the rate were raised, although the gassed yarn industry, the monthly output of which is only 4,700 bales, might be protected, the coarse thread industry would certainly be checked. 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## Tribute to Mr. Wise.

Mr. GOMPERTZ'S APPOINTMENT.  
CONGRATULATIONS FROM BENCH AND BAR.

22nd inst.  
A very pleasing function took place in the Supreme Court this forenoon, the occasion being to welcome the newly-appointed Puisne Judge (Mr. H. J. Gompertz) and to pay a tribute to Mr. Justice Wise, who has recently retired from the service.  
There was a large attendance of the legal fraternity present, among those seen being Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Sir Henry Berkeley (acting Attorney-General) Mr. H. G. Calhoun, Messrs. C. W. Wilkinson, H. L. Denney, J. Scott Harston, E. J. Grist, F. B. Deacon, F. B. L. Bowley, A. G. Jackson, P. M. Hodgson, F. C. Barlow, P. W. Goldring, P. Sydenham Dixon, H. G. C. Bailey, F. H. H. H. J. Gompertz, O. D. Thomson, S. W. To, H. K. Holmes, F. X. d'Almeida, Castro, Otto Kong Sing, W. J. Daniel, Leo d'Almeida, Castro, H. L. Denney, J. Crowther Smith, J. H. Gardiner, C. B. Johnson, W. E. L. Sheaton and Reader Harris.  
Mrs. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. H. H. J. Gompertz were also among those present.

A WISE JUDGE.  
The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott), on whose right sat Mr. Justice Gompertz, opened the proceedings by addressing the gathering. He opened by saying that he had asked the members of the legal profession to meet there today to say a few words to one who had retired in good health—and he hoped he would retain it—and was on the Pension List. It might be a presumption on his part to speak where others knew Mr. Justice Wise so well, but he (the Chief Justice) came to know him very well, and he never knew one better fitted for his duties than the retired judge. He knew him to be very wise—(laughter)—and he knew him well as an impartial judge; he was summary wise. They had met there that day to welcome the coming as well as the parting. The part of Hongkong was proclaimed the premier port in the world and in line with that it should be the premier position for here the East kissed the West, men of all nationalities congregated here, hence there were many disputes and conflicts of law arose which would confound members of the legal profession in other parts. Every judge appointed to the Supreme Court of this Colony had been seconded by the legal fraternity. Mr. Gompertz was well chosen and well fitted for the appointment, and to-day he took up his position in the Court, and the Colony approved of his promotion. For himself, the Chief Justice concluded, he never heard of a promotion—except one which His Majesty had granted—in which he was more greatly pleased.

SENTIMENTS OF THE BAR.  
Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., replied on behalf of the members of the Bar and profession. The profession, he said, expressed the sentiments of regret and appreciation of Mr. Wise which had fallen from the Chief Justice. Mr. Wise, during his tenure of high office which he held so long, discharged his duties with marked ability. To the last he possessed the confidence of all who appeared before him, which added to his natural esteem and affection, deep and true. The regard which had bound them to the able judge had at last been severed. The Bar desired to offer its congratulations to Mr. Gompertz. It believed that he would follow in Mr. Wise's footsteps, and he desired to add the assurance of the appointment of Mr. Gompertz to the office with the satisfaction of the entire profession.

AS CHIEF JUSTICE'S CLERK.  
Mr. H. L. Denney said that he wished, as the only member present, to say that he knew Mr. Wise since he first arrived in the Colony. Mr. Wise was clerk to Chief Justice Phillips, and later practised at the Bar. He (Mr. Denney) was the only solicitor to give him a brief, and instructed him at Canton in 1883. He had great respect for him as a great lawyer and socially he was loved. Regarding Mr. Gompertz all knew him, and they were glad to hear of his appointment.

THE COMMISSION.  
At this stage Mr. Arathoon Seib, Registrar of the Supreme Court, read the commission, as given below. Mr. Justice Gompertz standing by the side of the Registrar.

F. D. LOGARD,  
Governor.  
EDWARD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India;

To our trusty and well beloved Henry Hessey Johnston Gompertz, Esquire, one of our Counsel learned in the law.

Now know that we have, taking into consideration your loyalty, integrity, and ability, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, from the twenty-first day of March, 1909, inclusive, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office and place during our pleasure with all the rights, prerogatives and advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining, provided always that you shall the said Henry Hessey Johnston Gompertz do actually reside within our said Colony and do not quit the same without the previous permission of our Governor of our said Colony, or of such person as may, for the time being, be charged with the Government thereof. And also that you execute the said office in your own person, except in case of sickness or other incapacity, and do in all other matters and things perform the duties thereof in a discreet and orderly manner.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and to be sealed with the public seal of Our Colony aforesaid.

Witness our trusty and well beloved FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of the Order of the British Empire, Governor for the time being of our said Colony, at the twenty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and in the ninth year of Our reign.

By command, F. H. May,  
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Gompertz—I thank you all from my heart.  
The proceedings then ended, and many were the hand-shakes the Puisne Judge received during the day.

At the auction sale of the race ponies Coxcomb and Earlsquade outside the City Hall last Saturday afternoon, conducted by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, the former animal was bought for \$300 by Mr. H. P. White. Earlsquade was knocked down to Liem, Price for \$160.

## Hongkong University.

SIR FREDERICK'S AND LORD CECIL'S SCHEMES COMPARED.

HONGKONG SCHEME HAS PRIOR CLAIM.

Whatever may be the outcome of the proposal to establish a University in Hongkong, the thanks of residents in the Crown Colony, and of British educationalists generally, are due to Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, for the enthusiastic manner in which he has taken up the matter and worked for the success of the scheme, written the *N. C. D. News* editorially. The foundation of such an institution to Hongkong is not the idea of a day; for years the need has been felt, but the financial question effectively barred every proposal until Mr. U. N. Mody offered to present to the Colony the buildings necessary to start a University. Mr. Mody's original offer was to give a sum of \$150,000 for this purpose and a further sum of \$300,000 towards endowment. The Colonial Director of Public Works, however, estimated that the buildings proposed would cost not less than \$300,000. Mr. Mody thereupon undertook to provide the buildings in accordance with the plans prepared, of which he approved, no matter what the cost might be, stipulating only that he should use on the buildings the \$30,000 originally given for endowment, it should be required. Sir F. Lugard, assisted by representative men in the Colony, then drew up a scheme, but it was hardly satisfactory to Mr. Mody, inasmuch as it was his ambition to see this University working during his life-time, and he urged that immediate steps should be taken to invite the Chinese members of the Legislative Council, under the presidency of Sir F. Lugard, to be formed to deal with all questions regarding the scheme. Application was made to the Secretary of State for his sanction to devote a site near the junction of the Bonham and Pokfulam Roads to the purpose, and a favourable reply is expected. His Excellency has also written to the British Minister in Peking asking him to inform the Chinese Government of the project, and to invite its support; to the Government of India; to the Governor of the Straits Settlements; to the China Association; to Lord Curzon (Chancellor of the University) to the Viceroy of Canton, who has replied in a very friendly letter; to Lord Elgin (late Secretary for the Colonies); the Shanghai Municipal Council, and others. The scheme as drawn up commands itself to us as being an eminently practical one. When the necessary funds are promised, a special Committee will decide upon the facilities to be instituted, but those of Medicine and Applied Science will be established first. The University will be open to all races and creeds and the following will be admitted as under graduates:—(a) All who are at least students of the Hongkong College of Medicine; (b) Such additional students, not being members of the College, as have passed the Senior or Oxford or Cambridge Local Examination or an equivalent test. The London or other British University will be requested to conduct the examination for degrees, but as soon as one or more students have thus graduated, the Governor of Hongkong will be requested to apply to His Majesty in Council for the grant of a Royal Charter. The objects of the University will be to afford a higher education, more especially in subjects of practical utility, on the lines of such Universities as Leeds, Birmingham, and Manchester, and to confer degrees of a standard inferior to those conferred by such Universities in Great Britain; to develop and form the character of students no less than their intellectual faculties; to offer equal facilities for students of all races; to extend the knowledge of the English language in the Far East; and to promote a good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China. Sir Frederick Lugard has emphasized his view that the University should be under the management of a Senate of its own, and should rely upon its own funds; and, further, that sound, practical, secular education should be given. This University in China to be organized under the auspices of Oxford and Cambridge. As has already been pointed out the latter is to be of an avowedly Christian character, its aim being at once to transplant our higher educational system and to propagate the Christian point of view. A meeting of influential men held in Peking decided that the scheme as contemplated was not practical, and as an alternative, they recommended the establishment of a system of scholarships similar to those founded by the late Cecil Rhodes. The Hongkong scheme is, in fact, the practical application of the latter, and it is to be hoped that the British Government and the British public. The question of a University for Hongkong is not a local one, but one of Imperial interest, and the prestige and influence of Great Britain will be increased and extended in China and throughout the Far East if the University is established. For this reason representations might be made to the Home Government and Home educationalists to assist in the scheme.

It is to be hoped that the project is primarily for the Chinese, and in order to secure the support of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China definite and practical steps are being taken. But a nation that contributes large sums annually to educational work in China, over which it has little or no control, should respond in a hearty manner to the appeal to support an institution in a British Colony which, from its inception, will be well-governed and of practical utility alike to Chinese and foreign youths who are living in the Far East.

At the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., to be held on April 16 next at 4.30 p.m., the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders of 25 per cent. (\$12 per share out of the balance at credit of 1907 account, also a special dividend of 5 per cent. \$3 per share, out of interest account for 1908) and the transfer of \$50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund and \$10,000 to credit of building reserve fund.

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## The Opium Question.

PROHIBITION REITERATED.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following translation of an Imperial Edict, bearing date 15th inst., is from the columns of the *N. C. D. News*:

March 15.  
Opium suppression is a necessary measure to the strengthening of Our Empire as well as the happiness of the people, and it does, questions of hygiene, of enriching the people, of developing profitable profits and of arresting a drain on the national wealth. All eyes are turned to this subject and much universal sympathy and assistance have been exhibited.

On the question, three steps are closely interrelated and dependent, and these are: prohibition of smoking and of plantation; and devising of means to raise revenue to fill the deficit caused in the opium duties. Should any one of these be inefficiently carried out, the other two will in consequence be hampered and success would be looked for in vain.

In recent years, though officials addicted to the smoking habit have been examined and denounced on repeated occasions by the Anti-Opium Commissioners and Viceroys and Governors of the provinces, there still exists a number of them who trifle with the interdiction and venerate their facile in that respect.

With regard to the prohibition of the poppy plantation in the provinces, it was first decided to decrease the plantation gradually in ten years. Later, the authorities of Yunnan, Szechuan, Shansi, Chihli, Heilungkiang and other provinces asked permission to forbid plantation entirely in one year. This, no doubt, shows great energy of purpose, and the Emperor's intention is thoroughly carried out in all their provinces, and whether the local officials succeed in inducing the people to plant other profitable products on their soil to yield them a living so that they gladly submit to the suppression, remains to be seen.

The duties and litanies on this drug are required for the bulk of the army estimates. Recently, the Ministry of Finance memorialized and obtained permission to increase the price of salt to make up for these duties and litanies. This plan, however, only aggregates four or five million taels and there still remains a large deficit.

We are eagerly bent on introducing a better government and between our agitation at the long westward of our people, in whom it is difficult to instill energy, and the fear that the expectations of the friendly Powers may not be easily satisfied, we are filled with constant and pressing anxiety. We hereby reiterate the prohibition against smoking. The Anti-Opium Commissioners and the high officials in the capital and provinces are held responsible to forbid, faithfully and with energy, all officials, civil or military, to smoke. Those in command of troops or in charge of educational institutions are made responsible for suppression of smoking among soldiers and students. As to merchants and the people, the Ministry of the Interior, the Viceroy, Governors, Military Governors and the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shunienfu, they will try to obtain the best prescriptions, establish Anti-Opium institutes and distribute free medicines when necessary. They should encourage their sense of honour and adopt the plans and practices of foreign countries so that the people's vices may be gradually lessened and finally eradicated.

As to the prohibition of plantation, Viceroys or Governors, the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shunienfu and Military Governors are commanded to direct their subordinates to carry out the suppression with care and thoroughness. They should also cause other grains to be planted in place of the opium crop and they will be rewarded according to the degree of success they attain. The Ministry of the Interior will supervise these measures being put in operation.

In regard to devising means to fill the deficit of duties and litanies, the Ministry of Finance is desired carefully to consider the question. It is, undoubtedly, an important point to be dealt with, but it may be disposed of by weighing advantages and drawbacks and considering all possible resources. Viceroys and Governors who may have valuable suggestions on the question are ordered to memorialize the Throne for their adoption, so that those carrying out the suppression need not be hampered by financial considerations. Though the Government is in straitened circumstances, it will neither seek to satisfy its hunger nor quench its thirst at the expense of this harmful poison, so that it may rid its people of this great bane.

Dividing, in this way, the responsibilities and actions, no evasion of burden will be permitted and all concerned are commanded to put forth their best energies to aid us in securing prosperous rule by taking natural advantages to ameliorate the conditions of life among our people. After receipt of this Edict each office in the capital or provinces is commanded to make a careful report of its plan of operation in this affair.

[The above Edict is sealed by the Prince Regent and is signed by the Grand Councilors Prince Liang, Shih Hsu, Chang Chih-tung and Lu Chiao-lin.]

GOUGH STREET KITCHEN ABLAZE.

LOSS OF PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT \$500.

A fire, which might have proved serious owing to the unfavourable wind, broke out at 3.15, Gough Street—a thoroughfare joining out Lyndhurst Terrace—just before midnight last Sunday, but was quickly subdued by the Fire Brigade. It started in the kitchen, where it burned furiously for a time and things looked black, as a strong wind was blowing the flames to the other tenements.

Owing to the narrowness of the street the fire fighters, who were in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, were somewhat handicapped, but they tackled the outbreak well, notwithstanding. The hydrants in three streets were brought into work, and not many minutes after the alarm had been turned in, powerful streams of water were playing on the building.

The fire, by the time the brigade arrived, had a good hold on the rear part of the building, and it was not long before it crossed to the kitchen of the adjoining house (No. 45), the occupants of nearby houses were in a great state of alarm and rushed into removing their belongings to safer quarters. As usual the police reserves were out and in some places force had to be used to keep off the pressing crowd.

In about an hour, thanks to the ample supply of water, the fire was under control and very soon afterwards extinguished. The main damage was done to the kitchen, where a quantity of inflammable stuff was stored, while the rest was destroyed by water. It is estimated that the loss, which, we understand, is covered by insurance, will amount to close on \$500.

## SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

Two resolutions on the official list of motions to be proposed at the annual meeting of ratepayers, enter the domain of our local politics, and the community has every reason to welcome their appearance as a clear indication that the Council is not forgetting that its authority for action in all such matters can be derived from Ratepayers alone. These resolutions concern the extension of the Settlement and gambling beyond limits. By the manner in which they are debated, whether opinion be for or against the resolutions, it will be possible to gauge the extent of the practical interest taken by the community at large in the broader features of local politics. The Council has been a doubt, however, that the Council has acted wisely and tactfully in taking this opportunity of bringing the two subjects before Ratepayers. Both have figured prominently in Municipal Minutes of recent years, and it would have been open to misunderstanding if the Council had continued to plough a lonely furrow, without seeking the support of and instructions from the Settlement as a whole. One and the same principle is at stake in each resolution, that no community, any more than the individual, can exist in complete indifference to the social and dependence of its surroundings. In the case of the individual, the principle has given rise to the universal system of government; by communities, when an uncivilized or ill-governed state about on a civilized and orderly country, the former is either absorbed eventually or neutral ground is arbitrarily interpreted as a buffer between the two. There is nothing strange, nothing to which exception can be taken, in the desire of this Administration for law and order on its boundary. The Council has no doubt that it is its duty to try to bring about a more civilized and orderly community. Thus far and no further, to confine a town of the potentialities of Shanghai within hard and fast limits, proved already beyond possibility of contradiction to be too small for it.

Unless the hopes and expectations of every single resident among the 14,500 foreigners and 430,000 Chinese in Shanghai are to be belied, this Settlement must continue to grow. If the same standard of orderly government existed on each side of our northern and western boundary, the settlement would be a happy one. The French Concession, there would be little or no need for an extension of the Settlement. Between our French neighbours and ourselves there exist almost identical views regarding health, police and sanitary requirements, with the result that a common frontier, even if it should run down the middle of a road, would present no great difficulty to the respective administrations. When our boundary touches Chinese territory, a wholly different condition of affairs exists. On the other side we are confronted not only with an altogether alien conception of government, but also with a seemingly studied desire to promote friction. Regarding the latter it may be urged "in some quarters that the fiction is confined to the subordinate of both administrations, but this fact does not minimize its undesirable, nor make it a less intolerable state of affairs. The constant chafing of police authority tends to the permanent embitterment of the relations between Chinese and foreigners, and it is in the interests of neither party to see it continued. Another instance has to be recorded as recently as Saturday, and without inquiry into the merits of the incident, will be admitted that each fresh occurrence of this nature aggravates feeling on both sides of the boundary. The solution of the difficulty, as we cannot hope to reform at once the Chinese system of government and mode of life, is to be found in placing a buffer between the Settlement and the territory administered by Chinese or by extending our boundary to a distant point to which it may reasonably be supposed that Shanghai will have no chance of growing, as Saturday, and without inquiry into the merits of the incident, will be admitted that each fresh occurrence of this nature aggravates feeling on both sides of the boundary. 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## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY

## CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Immediately from the time the Chinese subscription was opened, the amount of subscriptions has been so large that it is not possible to give a list of the names of the subscribers. The following are the names of the subscribers who have contributed to the fund for the purchase of the University building, and the amount of their contribution.

Chiu U-tin	10,000
An Chek-mun	10,000
Tsang Shik-chow, of Saigon	10,000
Chan Chek-yu	2,000
Chan Kang-yu	2,000
Choi Chong-choi	2,000
Yang Hin-pang	2,000
Ho Fook	1,000
Chau Siu-ki	1,000
Wan Cho-tsoi	1,000
Lau Pun-chiu	1,000
Chau On Insurance Co.	1,000
Sia Tak-lan	1,000
Yuen Shing Co.	1,000
Opium Farmers	1,000
Yuen Fat Hong	1,000
Kwong Mow Hong	1,000
Hop King Hong	1,000
Tok Cheong Hong	1,000
Cheong Wo	1,000
Yung Cho-pang	700
Yung Kin-pang	600
Yung Hin-chung	600
Yung Hin-yau	600
Yung Hin-chung	600
Yung Hin-hung	600
Yung Hin-chiu	600
Yung Kai-pang	600
Kia Tai-lung	600
Lo Nai-ai	500
Leung Kin-on	500
Leung Yu-shing	500
Wong Shiu-tong	500
Ming Shun Sheung Kee	500
Wong Fa Nung	500
Li Yu-chuen	500
Mai Kal-ham	500
Chan Kai-ming	500
Chow Hing-ki	500
Lo Ka-yuen	500
Ho Hui-chi	500
Ho Kow-tong	500
Ming Yui-tai	500
Yung Seng-fat	500
Hong Kee Hong	500
Man Fat-chung	500
King Wo Hong	500
Chan Lok-chuen	500
Yue Wo Loong	500

\$66,200

## FREEMASONS' SMOKER.

## WELCOME TO AMERICAN MASONS.

A very enjoyable smoker was held last Wednesday night by Lodge Naval and Military under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in the District and the District Grand Lodge, E.C., in the Masonic Hall, to welcome the American Masons belonging to the third squadron of the U.S. Battleship Fleet now visiting this port. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack placed side by side, and the room was filled with the fragrance of the Right Worshipful Master R. West was in the Chair and he was supported by a number of Masons belonging to his own as well as other Orders. It was an easy matter to see that the spirit of good fellowship prevailed at the happy function, and no sooner did the guests arrive than they were instantly made to feel at home. Smokes were provided abundantly, and during the evening, drinks went round freely. The excellent band of The Buffs was present under Bandmaster Hewitt, and rendered selections of music.

The toast of President Taft was proposed by the Chairman, who said that he felt it a very great honour to be the Master of the first Masonic Lodge in the East whose members had the opportunity of drinking to such a toast. The speaker referred to the recent visit to Hongkong of the new President, who he said, was well acquainted with our shores, the President having visited Hongkong twice within the last two years. The speaker said that he felt sure that he was voicing the general sentiment when he said that he hoped to see the President in the near future. The toast of the President was then unanimously responded to by a number of Masons belonging to his own as well as other Orders. It was an easy matter to see that the spirit of good fellowship prevailed at the happy function, and no sooner did the guests arrive than they were instantly made to feel at home. Smokes were provided abundantly, and during the evening, drinks went round freely. The excellent band of The Buffs was present under Bandmaster Hewitt, and rendered selections of music.

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## WEI-HAI-WEI LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY.

## TANAGER OF WEI-HAI-WEI UNCERTAIN.

Last Thursday, in the Supreme Court, Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) presiding, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. G. G. Bailey, applied on behalf of the Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Co., Ltd., for an order to reduce the capital of the Company from £200,000 to £100,000. Counsel said that the firm had passed a resolution for the reduction of the capital of the Company. That reduction had been rendered necessary because of the uncertainty of the tenure of Wei-hai-wei.

His Lordship—I don't think I have to consider the motive.

Sir Henry—No, my lord. The motion of the company to reduce its capital is not because of any loss, possible, inevitable, but because there is more money than can be disposed of profitably. It is proposed to return to the shareholders a sale price.

His Lordship—What is the object of the company?

Sir Henry—To build and acquire land at Wei-hai-wei.

His Lordship—I have seen the papers several times in chambers and I think I can make the order.

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the sixth ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company at noon on Monday, 27th April, 1909, is as follows:

Gentlemen.—The general manager and consulting committee beg to present to the shareholders the sixth ordinary yearly report of the company.

The accounts show a profit of \$104,693.09. From this has been deducted:

Fees to consulting committee \$4,000.00  
Bonus to European staff 2,850.00 6,850.00

Leaving available for appropriation \$97,843.09

The consulting committee recommended that a dividend of 10% on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders.

Write-off Hongkong saw-mills \$55,200.00  
Launches and lighters 10,000.00  
Engineering works 5,000.00  
Plant 2,500.00  
Timber concessions 1,145.09  
Kudat pier and house 1,000.00  
To carry to reserve 15,000.00  
Provision for bonus to staff for 1908 3,000.00

\$97,843.09

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. G. Wood retired on leaving the Colony and Mr. J. W. O. Bonner was invited to join the committee; his appointment requiring confirmation. In accordance with the articles of association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., retired but offers himself for re-election.

The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. W. H. Poits who offers himself for re-election.

J. WHEELEY, General Manager.  
Hongkong, March 15th, 1909.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

Capital	Liabilities
60,000 shares each \$12 = \$720,000.00	
Less 14,000 shares unissued each \$12 = 168,000.00	
\$552,000.00	
Sundry creditors 11,831.78	
Reserve account 25,000.00	
Balance of working account 104,693.09	
\$693,527.87	

## SANDAKAN SAW-MILLS.

Value as per last statement 89,068.57  
Since added 21,262.93 110,331.50

## Steam launches and lighters.

Value as per last statement 105,223.21  
Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00  
Since added 100,223.21 20,601.59 120,824.80

## SANDAKAN ENGINE WORKS AND SHIPWAY.

Value as per last statement 91,131.39  
Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00 86,131.39

## Plant.

Value as per last statement 21,569.06  
Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00 16,569.06  
Since added 1,293.13 17,862.19

## Land and House Property.

Value as per last statement 5,269.53  
Less value of property sold 1,160.00 3,809.53

## Kudat Pier.

Value as per last statement 2,000.00  
Less amount provided for depreciation 1,500.00 500.00

## House and office furniture.

Value as per last statement 18,848.77  
Less amount provided for depreciation 2,568.74 16,280.03

## Stock of rough and sawn timber, stores, material, &amp;c.

124,302.42  
Sundry debtors 2,800.00  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank cash 6,814.10  
Total 14,577.87

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Management and office expenses and general charges at Hongkong and in Borneo \$4,415.64  
Exchange 47,002.30  
Balance 104,693.09

## By Profit on sales of rough and sawn timber, &amp;c.

\$189,625.21  
Interest 316.91  
Scrip fees 71.03

## Total

\$190,015.12

## WANTED—SALARY.

D. R. CAPTAIN'S APPLICATION.

35th inst.

An application was made in the District Court by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, on behalf of D. R. Captain for salary to be paid out of estate in bankruptcy. Mr. Dixon observed that the applicant had managed the business since February 1907, and adjudication order had been made last Thursday. Since then the business had been sold.

Mr. Dixon—To whom?

Mr. Dixon—To a gentleman from Canton. The date of purchase was from yesterday or today.

The order was granted.

## ITALIAN CONVENT.

## VISIT BY THE COUNTESS OF MEATH.

In her round of visits to the various institutions for children in the Colony, the Countess of Meath did not overlook that most deserving institution—the Italian Convent. In the forenoon, last Wednesday, the Countess, accompanied by Mrs. F. H. May, wife of the Colonial Secretary, called at the Convent on a visit. As her Ladyship's delicate health did not allow of her proceeding up the staircase to see the children, the latter came to meet their distinguished visitor in the garden, which seemed to please her Ladyship greatly. Lady Meath examined with great interest the many specimens of useful articles from the delft fingers of the children and purchased some to the value of over \$100. We are asked by the Mother Superior to express her thanks and the great honour done to her institution for her Ladyship's visit. Mrs. May's visit, especially in view of the fact that her Ladyship had proceeded straight on board after leaving the Convent. Lady Violet Buxton, the Countess's daughter, was also present. Lady Meath spoke Italian fluently.

## HONGKONG'S DIRECTORY.

Once again we have to record our appreciation of the piousness of the faithful band of "old China hands" as the "Directory and Chronicle for China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippines, &c." is no volume to be treated in an off-hand way, as one is occasionally inclined to do in the case of smaller directories. There is the evidence of solidity in its very appearance, while the countries covered by its representatives range from Russia in Asia to the Dutch Netherlands. Indeed its very appearance on the business-man's desk is calculated to inspire the casual visitor with an unconscious respect for those who have to delve into its mysteries and discover its secrets. How all this agglomeration of facts and figures, names and addresses is annually gathered and no stop to inquire. When we state that the volume reaches the noble sum of nearly 1,500 pages replete with the latest information regarding firms and individuals, countries and capitals, we give but a slight idea of the compendious nature of the Directory which will celebrate its jubilee three years hence. The old joke that it would form a handy pocket companion is worn out; rather it should be described as a weighty addition to the desk, affording evidence of the merchant's business qualifications. What the Directory will look like ten years hence we cannot dare to contemplate, for at the present rate of progress in the Far East when China is being opened up and foreigners are flocking to the Orient, there are bound to be manifold additions to its already widespread items of information. For the last forty-seven years writers have annually recorded their views concerning this worthy representative of Hongkong's energy, and it is difficult at this date to suggest anything new regarding its universal usefulness. It is not less understood in England than in the Far East. It is probably to the Directory that we are indebted for those numerous personal letters which many of us regularly receive from unknown industrialists in England, Germany and Austria and which inspire us with visions of untold wealth and promises of a happy hereafter. Be that as it may, it only shows how the Directory reaches the ends of the earth and finds a cordial reception in the strangest places. We would not attempt to pick a flaw in such a publication. In fact its dignity and all-embracing range is its greatest strength. It is not less a curious thing in its turn to inquire regarding the provinces of Kedah, Kelantan and Tringganu which are about to be ceded to Great Britain we should find little information regarding them. After all, however, the Directory does not pretend to be a gazetteer, and it is only because its summaries of the history and conditions of the various countries whose foreign population is limited are so admirably done that we turn to it almost unconsciously for the particulars we may desire. This Directory is the Directory to which we have all been so long accustomed and in which so much reliance has been placed in the past. As usual the paper, type and printing are excellent, but the chief praise must be given to those responsible for the collection and collation of the facts recorded. The work shows signs of the most painstaking care and is a tribute to the ability and plodding industry of the Editor. The Hongkong Daily Press which prints and publishes the Directory, may also be congratulated on the high standard reached by its publication, which should as heretofore be at the elbow of everyone engaged in the business and professional work of the Far East.

## FEATURES OF THE STANDARD PUBLICATION OF THE FAR EAST.

At about eight o'clock last evening a coolie named Leung I Fong visited a certain house in Temple Street in search of a lady friend. The lady, unfortunately, was at home and she invited Leung to a smoke, which he accepted. While lying on the opium bed twirling the drug at the end of a pipe over the lamp, a man suddenly entered the room and, without uttering a word, seized Leung by the shoulder and, pulling out a sharp knife quickly, stabbed him between the shoulder and the back.

Pursued by a policeman and a number of persons, the assailant bolted down Temple Street, into Fourth Street, round a block of buildings, and eventually was captured in a private lane. The knife which he had thrown away during the chase was recovered later. The unlucky Leung, whose wound was of a serious nature, was, after being temporarily treated at Yau-mai-ti Police Station, sent to hospital.

This morning, Inspector Dymond charged Cheung Chiu in the Police Court, and he was remanded until Leung's discharge from hospital.

## NOT TO BE "DONE."

FUTILE ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB A GIRL.

The report of a very barefaced attempt to rob an eight-year-old girl of her property has reached us. The story is to the effect that about five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man and two girls playing in Wellington Street. He watched them for a while, and then approached the one nearer him.

"What are you doing?" he asked the girl. "Nothing," was the answer, in the usual Chinese way.

"Come with me and I will buy you something," he was alleged to have taken the girl by the hand and, according to the story, was leading her up the hill, when the girl discovered that the man was trying to remove her bangle. She called out loudly, "Save life," and the man ran, but was caught after a good chase.

Yau Fok, who says that he is a carpenter by trade, was arraigned in the Police Court, this forenoon, charged with attempted robbery. He denied the charge, and was remanded.

The coolie, Yau Fok, who attempted to relieve an eight-year-old girl of her bangle in Wellington Street on Tuesday last, was sentenced to three months' hard labour to-day, Inspector Gaudry presiding.

## "DEKING THE COURT."

DEBTOR'S MISTAKE OVERLOOKED.

A "mistake" which very nearly got a debtor into trouble was overlooked by the Chief Justice, last Thursday forenoon.

An application was put forward by the Kwong Yat Cheong firm for permission to recall a Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) stated that this was the case in which he had reason to complain of the non-appearance of the debtor. He had seen the solicitor and then seemed to have been some misunderstanding. There was an impression that the order could be made at a moment's notice and the debtor had not complied with the Ordinance.

Mr. E. J. Crist (for the applicant) said the application was made by Mr. P. S. Dixon on behalf of Mr. R. A. Harding.

Mr. Wakeman—I think debtors should not be exempt from the Ordinance and defy the Court in the way it has been done.

His Lordship—(To debtor) You got the notice?—Yes.

What did you do with it?—I left it in the shop.

Is that the way you treat papers which come to you?—I kept it in my pocket.

Didn't you get it translated?—Mr. Wakeman—It is in English and Chinese, my Lord.

Debtor—I did not take it in that light.

His Lordship said it was really contempt of Court, but the Official Receiver had consented to overlook it.

Debtor—I will not do it again, my Lord.

The application was granted.

It is reported from Tokio that Marquis Katsura, Count Komura, and Mr. Komura (Minister of Education) conferred with representatives of the Parties in the Lower House of the Diet in connection with the estimates for a proposed Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London.

The Premier stated that a certain European Power asked Great Britain to operate in the holding of an exhibition to follow the Anglo-French Exhibition, but that Britain rejected the request because a similar proposal had been made by Japan. Marquis Katsura added that the exhibition would be held from May to November, next year, and that the Japanese Government intended to expend for the purpose ¥500,000 this year, ¥500,000 next year, and ¥500,000 in 1911.

## RUNAWAY PONY.

OVERTURNS RICKSHA IN QUEEN'S ROAD KART.

A runaway pony created some excitement in the Eastern district last Wednesday evening. Taking fright somewhere near the race-course he threw his rider, an officer belonging to The Buffs, and started on the gallop towards The Buffs. The pony, named "Morrison's Hill," was owned and charged into Queen's Road scattering everything before him. The only accident he recorded took place near the French Convent. There the pony collided with a ricksha in which was a European lady. The vehicle was overturned and very badly damaged, but neither the fare nor the coolie was in any way hurt. The pony, which might come more, swerved round and started a course for the polo ground, where his flight came to a finish. He was taken in charge and returned to his stable. The ricksha coolie reported the accident to No. 2 Police Station, and he wants compensation for the damage done to his vehicle.

A risqué story is told by the *Jawa Rode* to the effect that large quantities of Siamese salted fish which could not find a market at Singapore owing to its utterly bad quality were shipped to Batavia. The market there also could not stand the fish, and it was forwarded to an inland district where the article, notwithstanding its unwholesomeness, found ready sale. The result was that disease broke out among the consumers, and the Government had to take measures to prohibit further sales.

## LABOUR CONFERENCE.

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The following reply was sent to the Government:

Chamber of Commerce, 26th March, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to reply to your letter of the 26th February, 1909 (No. 959/1909) forwarding a copy of a dispatch addressed to the Government by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and inquiring whether this Chamber supports the adherence of the Colony to the International Convention of the 26th September, 1906.

My committee do not consider that restrictive measures of this nature should apply to a Colony employing native labour. In their opinion the labourer in this Colony is relatively better off than his European confrere and it will be enough for the Colony to adopt protective measures when it can be shown that labour is unjustly treated by employers. The troubles facing a local employer are already great enough without unnecessarily adding thereto.

For these reasons my committee regret that they cannot support the adherence of the Colony to the Convention.

I beg to return the memorandum as requested.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

## STABBED IN BED.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT YAU-MA-TI.

What is believed to have been the worst of the Triad Society was accomplished at Yau-mai-ti last night, when an unfortunate coolie, who, perhaps, had set the Society against him, was most cruelly stabbed, which necessitated his instant removal to the Government Civil Hospital. His alleged assailant, a butcher, giving the name of Cheung Chu, who resides in Third Street, West Point, was arrested.

The Yau-mai-ti police have investigated the matter most carefully, but like all secret societies, the motive for the stabbing is carefully guarded.

At about eight o'clock last evening a coolie named Leung I Fong visited a certain house in Temple Street in search of a lady friend. The lady, unfortunately, was at home and she invited Leung to a smoke, which he accepted. While lying on the opium bed twirling the drug at the end of a pipe over the lamp, a man suddenly entered the room and, without uttering a word, seized Leung by the shoulder and, pulling out a sharp knife quickly, stabbed him between the shoulder and the back.

Pursued by a policeman and a number of persons, the assailant bolted down Temple Street, into Fourth Street, round a block of buildings, and eventually was captured in a private lane. The knife which he had thrown away during the chase was recovered later. The unlucky Leung, whose wound was of a serious nature, was, after being temporarily treated at Yau-mai-ti Police Station, sent to hospital.

This morning, Inspector Dymond charged Cheung Chiu in the Police Court, and he was remanded until Leung's discharge from hospital.

## NOT TO BE "DONE."

FUTILE ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB A GIRL.

The report of a very barefaced attempt to rob an eight-year-old girl of her property has reached us. The story is to the effect that about five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man and two girls playing in Wellington Street. He watched them for a while, and then approached the one nearer him.

"What are you doing?" he asked the girl. "Nothing," was the answer, in the usual Chinese way.

"Come with me and I will buy you something," he was alleged to have taken the girl by the hand and, according to the story, was leading her up the hill, when the girl discovered that the man was trying to remove her bangle. She called out loudly, "Save life," and the man ran, but was caught after a good chase.

Yau Fok, who says that he is a carpenter by trade, was arraigned in the Police Court, this forenoon, charged with attempted robbery. He denied the charge, and was remanded.

The coolie, Yau Fok, who attempted to relieve an eight-year-old girl of her bangle in Wellington Street on Tuesday last, was sentenced to three months' hard labour to-day, Inspector Gaudry presiding.

## "DEKING THE COURT."

DEBTOR'S MISTAKE OVERLOOKED.

A "mistake" which very nearly got a debtor into trouble was overlooked by the Chief Justice, last Thursday forenoon.

An application was put forward by the Kwong Yat Cheong firm for permission to recall a Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) stated that this was the case in which he had reason to complain of the non-appearance of the debtor. He had seen the solicitor and then seemed to have been some misunderstanding. There was an impression that the order could be made at a moment's notice and the debtor had not complied with the Ordinance.

Mr. E. J. Crist (for the applicant) said the application was made by Mr. P. S. Dixon on behalf of Mr. R. A. Harding.

Mr. Wakeman—I think debtors should not be exempt from the Ordinance and defy the Court in the way it has been done.

His Lordship—(To debtor) You got the notice?—Yes.

What did you do with it?—I left it in the shop.

Is that the way you treat papers which come to you?—I kept it in my pocket.

Didn't you get it translated?—Mr. Wakeman—It is in English and Chinese, my Lord.

Debtor—I did not take it in that light.

His Lordship said it was really contempt of Court, but the Official Receiver had consented to overlook it.

Debtor—I will not do it again, my Lord.

The application was granted.

It is reported from Tokio that Marquis Katsura, Count Komura, and Mr. Komura (Minister of Education) conferred with representatives of the Parties in the Lower House of the Diet in connection with the estimates for a proposed Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London.

The Premier stated that a certain European Power asked Great Britain to operate in the holding of an exhibition to follow the Anglo-French Exhibition, but that Britain rejected the request because a similar proposal had been made by Japan. Marquis Katsura added that the exhibition would be held from May to November, next year, and that the Japanese Government intended to expend for the purpose ¥500,000 this year, ¥500,000 next year, and ¥500,000 in 1911.

## DISTURBANCE ON A CAR.

## EUROPEAN CALLED INSPECTOR A "BLACK COW" AND IS FINED.

Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) listened to the story of a disturbance which was committed on board a tramcar some days ago.

An Indian Inspector (F. Mottet) in the employ of the Electric Tramway Company, summoned Mr. A. G. Gile of the Naval Yard, for assault and for using abusive language towards him, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Mr. D. V. Steavenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kung Sing defended.

It was stated that on the night of the 2nd instant the defendant and his wife boarded a car at Observation Place, going westward. The conductor applied for the fares. Defendant produced a monthly ticket, which he exhibited. The conductor called for the lady's fare. The defendant said that he had only a \$10 bill, and if he paid he wanted Hongkong money in change. This was not possible, and defendant was asked to sign a bill, which he refused to do, taking the bill from the conductor and throwing it away. When the car arrived at Ship Street the conductor called the complainant to whom he complained.

When approached by complainant, the defendant produced the \$10 bill and said: "I want Hongkong money in change."

Complainant said he was sorry, but that the conductor had not sufficient change to give him the change in the morning.

This he also refused to do. At Arsenal Street the defendant attempted to stop the car, but complainant ordered the motorman to proceed. It was alleged that defendant then seized hold of the inspector and nearly shook him off the car. He also called him a "black cow."

The complainant was called and cross-examined.

Mr. Kung Sing—You can read, can you?—Yes.

And was not this the ticket defendant showed you?—Yes.

Didn't he say to you that he would send you the ten cents just as easy as you could retain his \$10?—No

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## CHINESE IN JAVA.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 19th March.  
The Chinese Minister in Holland has sent a telegraphic reply to the Waiwupu advising that the Dutch Government is endeavouring to compel the naturalization of Chinese residing in Java as Dutch subjects on the ground that the matter is one entirely within the competence of the Governor-General of Java to decide.

## SALE OF OFFICES.

THE REGENT'S PROHIBITION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 19th March.  
The Prince Regent is determined to prohibit the sale of offices in future.

## PRINCE REGENT.

ACCESSIBLE TO HIGH OFFICIALS.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 19th March.  
After granting audiences to Vice-roy, Governors, Provincial Treasurers and judges, the Prince Regent has invariably directed them to meet him in his private office where he holds long conversation with them.

## FOREIGN LOANS.

INQUIRY BY THE WAIWUPU.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 19th March.  
The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers accredited to foreign countries to ascertain if Chuan Pih, the dismissed president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, had contracted any foreign loans without the sanction of the Central Government.

## CHINESE STUDENTS.

PREFERENCE FOR JAPAN.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 19th March.  
The Central Government has despatched a telegram to the Chinese Minister in Tokyo to arrange with the Japanese Government for an increase to the limit of the number of Chinese students permitted to attend the Naval College.  
It is found too expensive to send students to America, and it is proposed to send a large number to Japan instead.

## SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS.

## A BREEZY MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th March, 2.50 p.m.  
At the adjourned meeting of rate-payers held at noon yesterday the resolution concerning the culverting of Yangkiangpang was, on a show of hands, carried by 211 votes against 185.

When a poll was demanded a great uproar ensued.

Eventually a poll was carried out. The original resolution on the culverting question, was defeated by 412 against 311 votes, upon the votes being counted.

The meeting was forthwith adjourned until Monday.

The question of culverting the Yangkiangpang is to come before the approaching Ratepayers' Meeting in the form of a resolution empowering the Council to enter into negotiations with the French Municipal Council, and, if the latter is still prepared to defray half of the cost of the culverting, the Council is to be authorized to issue an additional loan to cover the necessary expenditure. Some interest is taken in the subject in many quarters that a pamphlet entirely devoted to the matter is being issued, while by special arrangement with the Council the resolution is to come up for discussion immediately after the vote upon the Budget. In a letter appearing in this issue Mr. E. E. Porter set forth the arrangements of those who are responsible for the revival of the scheme, and it will be readily acknowledged that he has omitted nothing calculated to win favour for his case. Two grounds for culverting the creek are mentioned in the resolution—the congested condition of traffic in the Nanking Road, and the present insanitary condition of Yangkiangpang. It will be remembered that so far back as 1902 a resolution was adopted at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, instructing the Council to consider the question of culverting the Yangkiangpang, acting in conjunction with, and dividing expenses in so far as they might be defrayed from the public funds, with the French Council. Inquiries addressed to the officers of the French Consulate, and the fact that the French Council had not yet decided upon the scheme, and as it was apparent

that almost the entire cost would fall upon the shoulders of the Ratepayers the Council, chiefly on financial grounds, felt unable to recommend that the work should be carried out at that period. The question was shelved for the time being.—N. C. D. News.

## SALT SMUGGLING.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS IMPLICATED.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
In consequence of certain Japanese and Russian subjects being engaged in the salt smuggling traffic, H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has requested the Waiwupu to apply to the Japanese and Russian Ministers in Peking for an explanation.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
Some time ago the Russian Authorities insisted on Chinese subjects paying duty on goods carried by the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Waiwupu has now opened negotiations with Russia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has directed the Taotai at Harbin to proceed to Peking forthwith in connection with the matter.

## THE PRINCE REGENT.

## TO STUDY ENGLISH.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
The Prince Regent regrets that he is not conversant with the European languages and has especially asked Cheong Tak-yi to give him lessons in English.

## IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

JAPANESE REPRESENTATION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
Mr. Ijima, Japanese Minister in Peking, has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Japanese Government will be represented at the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su by a certain Prince.

## NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

## WHEREWITHAL FOR THE PROJECT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
Prince Su is somewhat perplexed over the difficulties experienced in raising funds for the naval reorganization scheme.

The Prince Regent has expressed as his opinion that, if retrenchment were effected in the yamens in Peking and the Provinces, there need be no anxiety that the funds will not be forthcoming.

## NA TUNG.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
Na Tung has slightly improved, but is still unable to walk.

## CANTON TARTAR GENERAL.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st March.  
The new Tartar-General for Canton left Hankow on 20th inst., and will leave Shanghai on 24th inst. en route to the Southern capital.

## DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

## INSTRUCTIONS BY THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 22nd March.  
The Prince Regent has given directions to the Grand Council to telegraph to H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, advising His Excellency that, as the Commissioner appointed by Portugal for the delimitation of Macao, is about to arrive, the Chinese Commissioner should have everything in readiness so as to be fully prepared when the Commission opens its sittings.

## LEGATION GUARDS.

TO BE WHOLLY WITHDRAWN.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 22nd March.  
An arrangement has been resolved whereby all the Legation Guards in Peking will be withdrawn before the

second quarter of the current (Chinese) year.

## TANG SHAO-YI.

APPOINTED TO THE WAIWUPU.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 22nd March.  
On his return to China, His Excellency Tang Shao-yi will be appointed vice-president of the Waiwupu.

## NAVAL REORGANISATION.

## RAISING THE FUNDS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 22nd March.  
The Prince Regent has instructed Duke Tsai not to importune the people when raising funds for the Naval Reorganisation scheme.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd March.  
The draft of the loan agreement for the construction of the Hunan-Hupchi section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has been signed by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, superintendent general of the railway.  
Now a certain Minister is urging that the final agreement should be drawn up.

## TANG SHAO-YI.

RE-APPOINTMENT ON HIS RETURN.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd March.  
When H.E. Tang Shao-yi returns to China in the course of the current moon, he will again take up his appointment as Commissioner-General. He will be charged also with the duty of attending to the scheme for the increase of duties and the abolition of Likin.

## IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ENTERTAINMENT.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd March.  
The Waiwupu will appropriate a sum of two hundred thousand taels for entertaining the Foreign Ministers who are to represent their respective countries on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su.

## NAVAL REORGANISATION.

EXTENSION OF KIANGNAN ARSENAL.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd March.  
Admiral Sah has held a conference with Prince Su on the project for an extension of the Kiangnan Docks, at Shanghai, in conjunction with the naval reorganization scheme.

## AUDIENCE.

DATE POSTPONED.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd March.  
The Prince Regent has altered the date to the 11th day of this moon for an audience to be granted to all officials within the Wen Hua Palace.

## PETITION BOXES.

PEOPLE'S INTEREST.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd March.  
Some time ago the Prince Regent caused to be erected petition boxes for the people to drop in petitions and suggestions. Several tens of memorials have been deposited into the boxes; some deal with the subject of naval reorganization and other contain suggestions regarding the Banner-man troops.

The Prince Regent is highly pleased with the result of his experiment.

## SIR ROBERT HART.

EXPIRATION OF LEAVE.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
Sir Robert Hart's leave of absence for one year having expired, the Grand Council has telegraphed to the Inspector-General urging his return to Peking.

## SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
The Foreign residents in Shanghai have repeatedly applied for an extension of the foreign settlement.

The Waiwupu strenuously opposes the demand.

## THE LATE CHEUNG PAK-HI.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
H.E. Chang Chih-tung has proposed to erect a statue to the late Cheung Pak-hi, formerly president of the Ministry of Home and Communications.

The cost of the memorial is to be defrayed by public subscription.  
H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, president designate of the Ministry, has already subscribed a sum of one thousand taels.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

HOW TO BE MADE UP.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to all the Provincial authorities allowing them forty days within which to submit their proposals for making good the opium revenue, which is threatened with extinction.

## CHURCHES AND CONVERTS.

CENSUS CALLED FOR.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has called upon all the Provinces to furnish returns showing the number of churches and converts within each province.

## TANG SHAO-YI.

AUDIENCE BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
H.E. Tang Shao-yi has telegraphed that he has been granted an audience by the Emperor of Austria on the 22nd inst.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

TAXING CHINESE IN MANCHURIA.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th March.  
The Russians are imposing heavy taxes on Chinese goods at Hup-hak-to (?). The Chinese merchants have telegraphed to their principals in Peking to stop making further consignments.

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.  
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
The representative of Russia—a Duke—at the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su has arrived in Peking.  
The representatives of the foreign Powers number sixteen in all.  
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is conducting in a suitable manner the hospitality extended to the foreign guests.

## PRINCE REGENT.

ASSIDUITY IN STUDIES.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
The Prince Regent, who has hitherto devoted two hours daily to his studies, is desirous of extending the time to four hours. The Grand Councillors are using every persuasion to dissuade him from carrying out his wishes in this respect.

## RETRENCHMENT.

MILITARY EXPEDITIONS DISCOURAGED.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
The Ministry of War has issued strict instructions to all the Provinces not to make a pretext of alleged rebellious movements for the despatch of military expeditions unless absolutely necessary.

The object of the instructions is to keep down military expenditure.

## NAVAL BASES.

CHEFOO AND TAKU.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
Prince Su and Tich Liang have decided to establish the ports of Chefoo and Taku as naval bases.

INSPECTION OF PROVINCES.  
INQUIRY BY THE GRAND COUNCIL.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the high officials in all the provinces asking for their opinion as to the advisability of deputing Censors on a tour of inspection to the Provinces.

## EX-VICEROY WEI.

RECOMMENDATION FOR REINSTATEMENT.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
Yuk Long, one of the Special Commissioners charged with the duty of welcoming the U. S. Battleship Squadron, has strongly recommended ex-Viceroy Wei Kwang-to for reinstatement.

## THE PRINCE REGENT AND THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
The Prince Regent, who is connected with the Grand Council by his office as Viceroy of the

## ATTENTIVE MERCHANTS INDEBTEDNESS TO FOREIGN HONGS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th March.  
The Chinese merchants in Tientsin are indebted to foreign merchants to the extent of fourteen million taels.  
The Foreign Ministers in Peking have represented to the Waiwupu that the debt should be considered as under Government guarantee.

The Waiwupu has especially directed Viceroy Yeung Shi-chang to look into the matter.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:—  
March 21st, 7.01 a.m.  
5 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Visayas or Northern Mindanao. Moving W. or W.N.W.  
March 22nd, 11.31 a.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon East of the Visayas Islands including Northward.  
March 23rd, 9.30 a.m.  
The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

## BLOWN ASHORE.

CARGO BOAT WRECKED NEAR HONGKONG.

As a result of the bad weather which was experienced outside the harbour the other day, a cargo boat, the San On (No. 8, 1121) came to grief. The San On left Hongkong early on Wednesday morning bound for Min Beh and was wrecked on the coast. The weather at the time seemed favourable, there was a fresh wind blowing, and the San On made great headway. At about one o'clock that afternoon bad weather was encountered. A higher sea was running and, coupled with a strong wind, the vessel became unmanageable. Her sail was destroyed, and for a time she drifted about at the mercy of the wind and sea. Gradually the San On was taken in the direction of Po Tai O, a fishing island near Cape D'Aguilar, where she was finally wrecked. Her crew managed to scramble ashore, and later in the day were picked up by a fishing boat and brought back to port. The loss of the boat and her cargo is put down at nearly \$500.

## GERMAN MAIL OPIUM CASE.

CAPTAIN TECHNICALLY LIABLE AND FINED \$500.

The case in which Capt. P. Gosh, of the German mail steamer *Prinzess Alice*, was charged with being master of a steamer used for the importation of opium, concluded the other day, at Singapore, when Mr. de Mello, fourth magistrate, decided that the captain was technically liable under the ordinance, and that the offence would be met by a fine of \$500, with costs. It is understood that there will be no appeal. Mr. Fort appeared for the Opium Farm and Mr. Perkins for the captain. His Worship, after reviewing the evidence, said that it was clear that neither the captain nor the chief officer had knowledge of the contents of the boxes on the voyage from Shanghai to Singapore. The only persons appearing to have known of the existence of the boxes on board from the very outset were the chief steward, the baggage-master, Hoffman. The former, with a view to doing a favour to an acquaintance of his, employed on another ship of the N.D.L., who had written to him to that effect at Hongkong, stated that, when on the leader at Wansu, he had heard himself being asked for by a Chinaman who showed him the two boxes, he linked in his mind the contents of his friend's letter with the articles he saw before him, and promptly accepted them without further inquiry.

## A NATURAL QUESTION.

One's experience would hardly regard that as an improbable, or an incredible proceeding on his part. Neither in his subsequent conduct nor in that of the baggage master did there appear to be any effort at secrecy, or any circumstances pointing to a knowledge on their part of the existence of opium in those boxes. The steward, on receiving them from the Chinaman, did not take steps to conceal them, as he might easily have done had he so chosen, amidst the recesses of the ship; but he handed them over to the baggage master as luggage to be landed at Singapore. After reviewing further evidence, his Worship said that the question naturally suggested itself—Would the baggage master, if he had any suspicion that the cases held opium, have received them back from the hotel runner? and having thus received them back, would either he or the steward, if they knew of the illegality of their conduct, have still allowed them, or traces of them, to remain within the eye of every one on board, thereby endangering themselves? The answer to both those questions seemed to be in the negative. The ordinance laid down that the presumption against the accused in such cases might be rebutted by the proof of reasonable precaution. For the purpose of such proof, it seemed too much to require the captain to acquaint his subordinates with the revenue and excise laws of every port at which they might touch.

## MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Nor did it appear to be essential that a search of the ship should be carried out at frequent intervals in the voyage by the ship's officers to detect illicit opium. The ship in question unlike others that had recently come under observation, was a ship plying between Europe and the Far East, and manned largely, if not entirely, by European seamen. Its voyages were not restricted to Eastern waters. Hence, there was hardly sufficient ground for the apprehension of the secreting illicit articles on board, to necessitate frequent search. The case, however, against the captain, the steward, and the baggage-master, was not different from that in the case of a vessel plying regularly and exclusively between Eastern ports. He was, therefore, of opinion that, if all in that respect.

As to the second point cast upon the accused by the ordinance, it could be said to have been satisfactorily discharged. Amongst the personnel of the ship, the chief steward was certainly implicated, within the meaning of the ordinance, in the importation of the opium. The captain, however, without knowledge of the substance of an offence, was ignorant of the part of an employee of the ship, combined with the other mitigating circumstances referred to, tended to lessen, to some extent, the penalty which is consequent on the presumption the law imposed upon the master. He, therefore, convicted the master on the charge, and fined him \$500 and costs fifty cents, and ordered the charges seized to be confiscated. (Am.) To make request on behalf of the informant, I asked Mr. Hartley if he leaves that to the Attorney-General, he would be pleased to be the Attorney-General.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

At the sports to be held at Happy Valley on the afternoons of the 24th and 25th the following events will be open for competition:—

FLAT RACE.—One mile.  
Barnes (English) to start from the American flag; four men from the British Garrison and five men from the French Squadron.  
HALF MILE.—Conditions as for mile race.  
QUARTER MILE.—Conditions as for mile race.  
22 YARDS.—(Post entries).  
100 YARDS.—(Post entries).  
HURDLE RACE.—120 yards (to rights) (Post entries).  
RELAY RACE.—Teams of 4 from any ship in the American Squadron. Each competitor will run 25 yards.

RELAY RACE.—Open to any ship, regiment or departmental corps. Teams of 4. Each competitor will run 25 yards.

OBSTACLE RACE.—(Post entries).  
PUTTING THE SHOT.—(Post entries).  
LONG JUMP.—Running (Post entries).  
LONG JUMP.—Standing (Post entries).  
HIGH JUMP.

TROWING THE HAMMER.  
TUG OF WAR.—Catch weights.  
Teams of 10 open to all American and French Fleet.

TUG OF WAR.—Catch weights.  
Teams of 10 open to any ship, regiment or departmental corps.

RICKSHA RACE.—Enter by pairs, each one of a pair to be of different nationality. To race 50 yards; one man pulling and the other in the ricksha then change rounds and race back.

GREASY POLE.  
FOUR-LEGGED RACE.—Each three entered must consist of a Frenchman, an American and an Englishman.  
BACK RACE.  
(Winners of events on the first day are debarred from entering for that event on the second day).

ENTERTAINED TO LUNCHEON.  
24th inst.

This afternoon, the men of the third squadron of the United States Battleship "Iowa" visiting this port were entertained to luncheon at the Rice Courthouse. There was a strong muster of men from the various ships and those not in the know passing up and down Happy Valley must undoubtedly have received a mild surprise to notice the altogether nautical appearance imparted to the usually peaceful turf. Covers were laid for considerably over a thousand men, who thoroughly appreciated the hospitality of the Reception Committee. Mr. T. F. Hough, the genial Clerk of the Courthouse, on whom fell the burden of the work as Secretary of the Reception Committee, was, as usual, on the go. During the afternoon, the excellent Band of the Buffs, stationed here, proceeded with pleasing selections of music, which were much appreciated by their Yankee cousins. Later in the afternoon, athletic sports were held, when the various events were very keenly contested.

Last night, the men of the U.S.S. *Gloverston* gave a Minstrel show at the Theatre Royal, when a fairly large portion of Hongkong's elite was present. The clever whittaker of the performance kept the audience in a continual state of laughter, while the several topical allusions were also taken in the right spirit. During the evening, a few chestnuts found their way into the performance, but these did not lose half their pungency in clever hands and were altogether appreciated. The thanks of the Hongkong public are due to the men for providing such an excellent entertainment.

## CLOTH DEALER SWINDLED.

POLICE CAPTURE SEVERAL SUSPECTS.  
26th inst.

A remarkable story is told of a most daring swindle which was perpetrated in this Colony in the early part of this month.  
The alleged facts which have been placed at our disposal go to show that on the 27th of last month a well-dressed Chinaman went to a cloth dealer's store at 17, Chung Wo Lane and asked to see the manager. He introduced himself to that worthy as a compendium in the employ of a foreign firm, and further supplied a list of the "black master" he had mastered, and asked the list to be appended. Fifteen table cloths, forty-six table cloths, six pillow slips, thirty-four petticoats, eighteen pieces of embroidery, etc., all amounting to \$618.  
"Get the goods ready," the "compradore" said, "and I will call round for them next week." The order, it will be seen, was no doubt a large one and believing everything to be genuine, the manager of the store went to work and got the things ready.

On Sunday, 7th inst., the "compradore" returned to the store and being told that everything was ready, gave the order to have the goods taken to his office, which was done. Accompanying the load were two of the store's jobs and the "compradore." At the Italian Consulate (corner of Ice House and Zealand Streets) the party came to a halt. The "compradore" led the way into the building, followed by the two jobs, inside the office, it was asserted, the goods were handed over to two of the office coolies, who carried them into another room, while the shop jobs were told to wait for payment.

From the second room, the office coolies, it is presumed, through a side door, they took the parcels back to the main entrance (not noticed by the two waiting jobs, who were kept in conversation by the "compradore") and so, it is stated, handed them over to two accomplices, who made good their escape. The rest is easily told. The shop coolies became tired of waiting and suspicious. They demanded the return of their property, but all the replies they received were, "What property? We haven't seen any of your property." Asked for the return of the basket in which the goods were brought, they were told that there was no basket belonging to them in the shop. Next came the police. In the form of Detectives Sergeant Appleton, but he could not place anyone under arrest in the absence of written permission. This, however, was promptly given by the Italian Consul, and one of the office coolies was arrested. In the meantime the other blinks, including the "bogus" compradore, had flown.

They went to Macao, the police learnt, but returned yesterday. They were captured. From one of the shopkeepers' Detectives Appleton learnt where some of the stolen goods had been sold. Steps were immediately taken and an Indian merchant, who was alleged to have been the purchaser, was also arrested. He was released soon afterwards on depositing \$1000. The names of those arrested are:—Lung (a Nam) broker, Chan Kan, a cloth dealer, and two office coolies (charged with both the property). Hakkoon, Hakkoon, merchant of Queen's Road Central (suspected of purchasing stolen property). There is still another man wanted by the police, and still another man who is alleged to have been the purchaser of the stolen goods. These arrests, it is stated, were made on the 24th inst. and the case was not yet closed.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's offices at noon on Wednesday, the 21st prox., is as follows:—

The Board has now to lay before the Shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1907, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1907 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20% to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$50,126.17 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$7 per share on 12,400 shares, \$10,800.00 To be carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1907... 40,326.17

\$50,126.17

1908 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st December, 1907, was \$1,464,901.51 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, amounting \$372,000, and that a bonus of 20% be paid to contributors, amounting \$50,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

## DIRECTORS.

Since the last general meeting Mr. J. A. Plumbe resigned his seat and Mr. A. Forbes of Messrs. Barclay & Co. has joined the Board.

In accordance with clause 86 of the articles of association Mr. C. P. Lumsden and Mr. W. Helmsworth, both of themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. Hutton & Co. and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

K. ORRISON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

To capital 12,400 shares of \$150 each, \$1,860,000.00

To reserve fund—

Silver \$3,000,000.00

Reserve fund 1,037,837.84

To undivided bonus and dividend 12,750.78

To exchange fluctuation account 102,248.08

To investment fluctuation account 103,116.47

To working account 1907 balance 680,126.17

To working account 1908 balance 4,644,901.51

To re-insurance fund—

1907 balance 1,105,249.14

To underwriting suspense account 18,495.13

To sundry creditors 549,545.73

To bills payable 59,820.63

To liability under cash certificates issued in part payment for China Traders' shares 150,452.73

By Cash on account at Hongkong \$ 53,764.43

By Cash on deposit with the Bank of Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Singapore 827,677.15

By Amount invested in mortgage debentures and other securities in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Singapore 2,783,174.15

By Amount invested in London 3,344,031.70

By Amount invested in Australia 3,967,208.39

By Amount at debit of branches and agencies 1,007,725.13

By Sundry debtors 82,300.00

By Office leases 50,583.17

By Bills receivable 18,227.11

By 12,400 shares in the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, at \$50 per share 4,071,630.00

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## PORTUGUESE NAVAL VISITORS.

## OFFICIAL CALLS.

Mr. J. J. Leiria, captain for Portugal, paid an official visit to the commander and officers of the cruiser "Principe de Gama," which arrived from Macao on Saturday afternoon. There was the usual salute to honour of the commander. The return visit will probably be made to-morrow. Counsel Leiria and Capt. A. J. Almeida, Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander-in-Chief, at luncheon to-day on board the flagship, H.M.S. "King Alfred." The Portuguese naval commander will pay an official call on the Governor and General Officer Commanding the troops to-morrow. On Saturday list the commander and officers of the "Principe de Gama" were entertained to dinner by Counsel Leiria, who will be the guest of his naval companions at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow night.

## EARTHQUAKE IN YOKOHAMA.

## EXTENSIVE DAMAGE. SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

We extract the following details of the recent earthquake in Yokohama from the "Japan Gazette":—

At about half-past eleven on Saturday night Yokohama was visited by the severest shock of earthquake experienced in Japan since the great disaster in the Gifu district, which in 1855 caused considerable destruction. Considering the violent and prolonged character of the shock, which lasted altogether eleven minutes and eight seconds, Yokohama had a very narrow escape from a great disaster. On the station overlooking the harbour escaping with very little injury beyond the break of the centre of the disturbance, according to the meteorological authorities, was at a point off the coast of Ooshu peninsula, at the entrance of Tokyo Bay, the vibration being felt as far west as Osaka and Kyoto, while in the north tremors were felt at Aomori, Sendai, Niigata, Akita and Utsunomiya.

The shock, which began at 11.29, was at first horizontal and then vertical in motion, gradually increasing in force. On the bluff the tremor was very severe, and caused considerable alarm among many residents. In several cases chimneys tumbled over and crashed through the roofs, doing much damage to furniture and household effects, but fortunately in every case the inhabitants escaped injury. In every direction tiles from the roofs fell into the streets, and those who happened to be out at the time had rather an exciting time dodging the falling debris. In Chinatown a Japanese and his wife sustained injuries, which it is feared will prove fatal.

In Foreign Settlement several godowns were damaged, and in many places in the Japanese and Chinese quarters buildings were damaged and the plaster and brickwork badly damaged.

Fortunately, except in one or two cases, the electric light was not disconnected; otherwise it is to be feared the shock would have caused a panic in many homes, with results which one can hardly contemplate without serious misgivings.

On the bluff several houses suffered very severely, and a few have been condemned as unsafe. At the house of Mr. K. Edmondson, No. 35, the residents had a very narrow escape. A chimney was toppled over, and crashing through the roof into a bedroom, which, fortunately, was unoccupied, descended into the dining-room on the first floor. Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson, on Saturday evening, were entertaining a number of friends, and the guests had left the house only about ten minutes before the disaster occurred. The host and hostess, with a friend, were sitting in the drawing-room at the time of the crash, but they, with the infant children, fortunately escaped injury. The dining-room, into which the chimney fell, was completely wrecked, furniture and bric-a-brac being smashed and scattered in all directions. The walls of the building were badly strained and there are large fissures in the walls.

At No. 37, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Keating, a chimney crashed through the roof and fell into the dining-room below, with such force that a large hole, about two feet in length, was made in the ground floor.

The bungalow at No. 234, bluff, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. L. Watson, was badly wrecked and rendered unsafe. A chimney toppled over, but fortunately did not fall with sufficient force to crash the roof. The building was considerably strained, the ceilings of two rooms were cracked and plaster displaced; walls several pictures and ornaments were thrown to the floor and broken or damaged.

At the General Hospital one-half of the tiles of the roof of the main building were cleared as if swept away by hand, whilst the building itself was badly wrecked and furniture, etc., damaged. The new building of the U.S. Naval Hospital, also badly strained, and several of the chimneys just erected will have to be rebuilt, while the "Deutsche Haus," which is now under construction, has several large fissures which will probably necessitate the walls being reconstructed.

The Catholic Church has also several cracks across the front of the building. At the residence of the Rev. E. S. Booth, No. 178, a brick chimney toppled over, but fortunately the damage done was not serious as in some of the other cases noted. The brick chimney at the residence of Mrs. Irvine was also dislodged, while the roof of a stable attached to Lot No. 14A was badly wrecked. The residence of Mr. K. T. Bell, at No. 26, was also damaged considerably. In numerous cases ornaments and pictures were displaced and broken, but the above cases constitute the most serious damage which has come to our notice on the bluff.

Considerable damage was also done in the lower parts of the town. The private residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tegner was badly strained, while part of a godown fell on to the corrugated roof of Mr. K. L. Lewis's photographic studio in Honmura Road, crashing through the building. The premises owned by Messrs. A. V. and Co. and Messrs. Andrews & George were also seriously damaged. The roof of a building occupied by a Chinese at 165 Yamashita-cho fell in, and as a result, a Japanese and his wife received wounds from which they are not expected to recover. A large number of other buildings in Yamashita-cho sustained more or less damage.

The waterworks plant were damaged in various places. At Kaneno-cho bridge near the Ise-cho Police Station, the main burst, and the neighbourhood was flooded, traffic being stopped for a time.

The building of the Rokkaku hospital at Nakamura was badly damaged by the collapse of the roof and wall. There were some fourteen patients in the building at the time, but fortunately no one was injured.

In a few cases electric and telephone wires were broken in Yokohama, but no serious inconvenience was caused thereby.

No serious damage was done in the harbour, but the hope by which vessels are fastened at the Customs pier was severely injured, and a number of vessels perished for a time.

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In a few cases electric and telephone wires were broken in Yokohama, but no serious inconvenience was caused thereby.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

## A COOLIE IN TROUBLE.

Arrested in the New Territory yesterday by virtue of a warrant, Tang Ki made his appearance at the Magistrate's to-day to answer a charge of embezzlement. He entered a plea of not guilty, and the case was adjourned for a few days, when it is expected the charge will be amended to one of larceny by bailee. Tang Ki was until the offence on which he is charged was committed, a servant in the employ of Yik Siu, an opium dealer, at 25, Cochrane Street, and was a much trusted person. About a week ago his employer gave him \$150 with which to pay the house rent and to make certain purchases. Tang took the money and it is alleged, disappeared to his home in the New Territory, where he was found by Detective Sergeant Appleton yesterday. The case will be heard next week.

## THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

## ADDRESS BY SIR A. HOSE.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

All the reports of the international delegation have now been presented except those of Canada, Italy, and Russia. On Friday Sir Alexander Hose, speaking on behalf of the British delegation, presented the memorandum presented on the previous Monday by the Chinese delegates. He spoke with much sympathy and unusual knowledge, but exposed the weakness of the Chinese report, with its inadequate data and hasty preparation.

Sir Alexander Hose began by expressing sympathy with the desire and aim of the Chinese to eradicate the opium evil, and he bore personal testimony to the wretchedness and misery which the abuse of opium had brought to the people of the three chief opium-producing provinces, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, where he resided for many years. He asked for further information, not only a carrying spirit, but as desiring to assist and to embarrass China in the gigantic task before her. He asked whether returns would be duly published of the acreage under poppy cultivation and the number of opium smokers, as called for by the Imperial decree of June 26, 1907, and May 23, 1908, which ordered the provincial authorities to make such returns within six months.

Tong-kai-sun, in presenting his memorandum, stated that it had been impossible to obtain such returns. Sir Alexander Hose then proceeded to show the serious defects, errors, and omissions contained in the Chinese memorandum regarding the distribution of foreign opium and the revenue derived from native opium. The memorandum had shown only the paltry share of taxation on native opium collected by the Maritime Customs, and it omitted to mention the fact that the revenue collected from native opium during the year 1907-8 in the Chinese colonies alone was \$5,000,000 (2,095,345) a sum in excess of the total revenue from the whole of the foreign opium imported into China during that year.

On the question of opium production in China, Sir Alexander Hose, ignoring the estimate of the Ministry of Revenue, which Tong-kai-sun had admitted to be unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, demonstrated that in preparing her memorandum China had compiled the returns for 1907 and then estimated that, as the production had been reduced in the meantime, the production of 1908 must have been 37 per cent. greater than in 1907. Such reasoning was illogical, for the acreage under poppy cultivation had been reduced, and the Chinese stated that poppy production had been entirely stopped in the Mukden province of Manchuria; but poppy was a summer crop, and last summer, behind the scene, poppy was growing at Mukden; it was therefore premature to speak of its suppression. On one page of the memorandum it was stated that the production of opium in the province of Shantung was 88 tons in 1907, and on another page that it was 74 tons, the former being the Governor's report and the latter the Customs report.

Putting the question of the consumption of opium, Sir Alexander Hose again demonstrated the unsatisfactory nature of the Chinese figures, and expressed the hope that China would be able to furnish the number of smokers registered under the regulations, but added: "Such information, however, is immaterial; and should not be allowed to obscure the main issue—namely, that opium in China is a great evil, and the removal of the temptation is the only cure."

Sir Alexander Hose concluded his address, which was very favourably received, with these words:—

"I am sure of the absence of any well organized and uniform scheme for accomplishing the task which China has set before her, there can be no doubt that that fair progress has been made in several provinces. Much still remains to be done, but the Chinese Government, whose sincerity is beyond question, has the sympathy of the British delegation, and I trust, of this Commission in its efforts to eradicate the opium evil from the Empire.—Times Correspondent."

"UNSPOUNSMANLIKE."

## A BLACK-EYE FOR REFUSING A DRINK.

There are very few people in Hongkong who could summon up enough courage to say "No" when invited out to have a drink. It is indeed some as a surprise to many to learn that there is at least one person with nerve enough to utter the word. That bold man was A. Abbas, an inspector in the employ of the "Telegraph" Company. And he was sorry for it at the time. On the 4th instant Abbas left his house for a stroll. In Lower Macao he met a friend named A. Wang, a Malay, who is a quartermaster on board the "Rubik."

"Hello, Abbas, where are you going?" inquired A. Wang.

"For a walk," answered Abbas.

"Come and have a drink, man," asked the quartermaster.

"Let us have a walk, then."

"I won't have any," was the stubborn answer.

The double refusal so annoyed the Malay that he bawled off and planted his fist on the other's right eye, discolouring that organ for nearly a week. Abbas retaliated by pursuing his assailant and engaging Mr. F. X. d'Almeida-Castro to see that the proper punishment was inflicted. The case was heard in the Police Court, yesterday morning, and the defendant pleaded guilty to the assault.

Mr. Kemp—Was he drunk?

Mr. d'Almeida—He must have been. The complainant says he was not.

Mr. Kemp—Is there any ill-feeling between them?

Mr. d'Almeida—None whatever. They were very friendly.

The defendant was fined \$5 and bound over in the sum of \$5 to be of good behaviour for six months.

## AFTER THE FIRE.

## EXCITING SCENE IN PUTTINGER STREET.

Long after the fire brigade had left the scene of the fire, which broke out in Puttinger Street on Saturday afternoon, a coolie was seen leaning over the damaged buildings carrying a bamboo basket, on which appeared the letters "M.B.K." in his hand. This was about 8 p.m. The Indian policeman, who had been posted to look after the premises, attempted to seize the coolie, but the latter, from all accounts, struck out boldly. Both men closed and in the ensuing struggle it was alleged that the coolie drew a penknife and cut the policeman on the hand. In his endeavour to strike another blow he tripped and fell, striking his head on the curb-stone and sustaining a nasty wound on the forehead. The disturbance was taken, covered in blood, to the Central Police Station. There he gave the name of U Fan and his address 24, Third Street. He refused to go to hospital when asked by Detective Fenton. This afternoon he was arranged before Mr. J. R. Kemp, charged with theft and assault. He denied the charge, however, and the case was adjourned in order to allow the prosecution to secure more witnesses, and, if possible, the European.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## A STRANGE REPORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th March.

Upon telegraphic intelligence from the officials of Weichow that certain Japanese called Tang Shu, Captain Wu King Jung was, on the 18th instant, deputed, together with three other officers, by the "Ceylon" to the spot to ascertain the exact situation. These officers have now returned and have submitted a report to the Viceroy, in which Captain Tang stated that a number of Japanese and Formosans with a few Chinese were found working earnestly to develop the place, but that there were no apparent signs that they were working in the interest of their Government. H. E. Viceroy Chang is said to have communicated with certain Japanese officials asking for information whether the Japanese people now occupying the place are men sent by the Japanese Government, but the answer received by the Viceroy denied the allegation. Yesterday the Viceroy received the Japanese Consul at Canton; this interview is said to be preliminary in connection with the case. The rumour of the Chinese as to the above may perhaps not be true, but public feeling in Canton seems to run high, especially in view of the fact that the Japanese boycott has not quite reached its end.

## EXAMINATION OF TREASURY'S ACCOUNTS.

On the 21st day of the mid intercalary moon H. E. Viceroy Chang will check the accounts of the Provincial Government Treasury.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

The Brigadier-General at Kit Shek has recently secured the seizure of a quantity of arms and ammunition on their attempted importation to the interior by smugglers. The contraband, together with the owner, were yesterday sent to Canton to be dealt with.

## DISCOVERY OF GUNPOWDER.

On the 16th instant, the Likiep officials at Ho Kow, above Samshui, on examining some packages of pickled vegetables, found parcels of gunpowder piled underneath the baskets to the extent of some seven hundred catties. Five men, to whom the powder belonged, were arrested and brought to Canton the same day.

## BUILDING FATALITY.

Two days ago a shed, which was being built for the storage of railway materials of the Canton-Hankow Railway (Chinese section) at Shek Lung, suddenly collapsed, owing to the incessant rain during the month, and six men were injured. One of the men sustained somewhat serious injury and has since died.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway (H. E. Chang Chih Tung) in reply to Sir Chen Tung Liang, who had recently tendered his resignation from the Presidency of the Railway, yesterday sent a telegram to Canton, when Sir Chen Tung Liang's resignation was again refused. In the meantime Sir Chen Tung has been encouraged to exert his best efforts in the management of railway matters.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Viceroy has received a long telegram, consisting of over a thousand letters, from H. E. Chang Chih Tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, in which H. E. Chang severely censures the members of the Board of Directors of the Company at Canton, for their unsatisfactory management. Yesterday the Viceroy sent Sir Chen Tung Liang a telegram, in which he expressed his sympathy with the Railway, and questioned him in detail on several points relating to the Railway.

## TAI-SHUM TUNG'S DEATH.

The death is announced of Tai-shum Tung, on the 14th instant at Fung Tien. The late Tai-shum Tung was in Canton during the Viceroy Chow Fui-tung's time, and took a leading part in settling the disputes among the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

## U.S. ADMIRAL ENTERTAINED.

Yesterday, H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun received Admiral Mead, of the U.S. Navy, who arrived here a short time ago, and H. E. entertained the American visitor to dinner.

## KWANGSI'S NAVAL HEAD.

An Imperial Decree was issued on the 10th instant appointing Liou Chai Kwong to be Admiral of the province of Kwangsi.

## CANTON DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

The Canton Preparatory Deliberative Council was established a month ago with its temporary offices in the old governors' yamen. The Canton authorities are now of the opinion to have a spacious building constructed on the site of the East Parade Ground for the offices of this new Council.

## KWANGCHOW MIDDLE COLLEGE.

On the morning of the 21st instant, H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun proceeded to the Middle College of the Kwangchow Prefecture and personally distributed certificates to a number of successful candidates who have recently completed their course of studies in that College.

## THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Two Wee Tong, a Chinese firm in Singapore, residing at 11, St. Francis Street, against A. O'Brien of Bradley and Company, for alleged assault and damages, a pair of spectacles valued at \$10, was called at the Police Court yesterday morning. Neither of the parties appeared and the summons was struck out.

## A PENALTY OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS TOWARDS THE FUND OF THE SOCIETY. THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY HAS ACCEPTED THE FIRM'S APOLOGY.

## 33rd March.

Several cases of bubonic plague have been reported to have occurred in the new city of Canton, in consequence of which the Taotai of Canton, in a proclamation, has issued a proclamation, a set of sanitary regulations to ward the people to be careful with regard to their food and to keep their houses as clean as possible. In the proclamation the sale of dried rats is prohibited.

## EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Some time ago twelve pirates were arrested in Sha Lan, Sunning district, and were sentenced to death after trial by Admiral Li Chen. On the 16th instant, these criminals were beheaded.

## BOYS' SCHOOL ATTACKED.

On the 22nd day of the 2nd moon, a school in Kam Las village in Hoi Ma district with an enrolment of nineteen students was attacked by a gang of robbers late in the evening. Nine boys were kidnapped and all valuable articles that the robbers could lay their hands on were taken away. The master, whose name is Mok Shengung Ki, who offered resistance to the robbers, had his left arm cut off, and two students were seriously injured.

## OFFICIALS' REINSTATEMENT.

A private telegram has been received here that the newly-reinstated Taotai Li Kah Chek has had an audience with the Prince Regent, and will shortly leave the capital to proceed South and to serve again in the Canton Government service.

## INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

At 10 o'clock this morning, H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun proceeded to Shamone to return an official call on Admiral Mead, of the U. S. Navy.

## ENCOUNTER WITH BINDITS.

The officials of the Sun Yu district have reported to the Viceroy that a week ago a number of soldiers had an encounter with some bandits, the latter being ultimately beaten and obliged to take to flight. In view of the demonstrations of the local gentry, the bandits (one hundred and eight in all) have surrendered and handed over their weapons.

## SAID RAILWAY FATALITY.

At 10.20 a.m. on the morning of the 22nd instant a train, while on its way to Fatsan from Shek Wei Tung knocked down three men at the same time. These men attempted to pass across the rails when the train was fast approaching the Five-Eye Bridge, and one of the unfortunate was run right over by the locomotive and was killed instantaneously, while the other two had their arms and legs badly injured. The two injured men have been admitted to hospital but there is scarcely any hope of their recovery. The deceased's relatives, on being informed of the accident, hastened to the station and threatened to punish the engine-driver for his alleged carelessness. It is not known how the case will be settled.

## PROPOSED MAP OF KWANGTUNG.

The students of the Canton Drawing and Surveying College, have recently completed their course of studies and they will shortly be sent out to various places to draw sketches with a view to making a complete map of the whole province of Kwangtung.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The local officials here are now hastening matters in preparation of the institution of Constitutional Government. The two District Magistrates of Nanchai and Pao Yu have convened meetings at their respective yamens, when the local gentry, members of the "Edification" societies and institutions and merchants were invited to attend. A committee and sub-committee have been elected to work in different sections of the districts in co-operation with the officials to further the self-Government scheme.

## CHINA'S NAVY.

The Viceroy has received instructions from Peking to exert his best efforts in raising funds in the province under his jurisdiction towards the funds for the organisation of a Chinese Navy. The Viceroy has also been requested to use his influence to make the people contribute royalties to the Government for the success of the project.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Since the appointment of Tantai Wong Ping Yon as Resident Director-General in Canton by the Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway (H. E. Chang Chih Tung) to look after the interests of that portion of the railway in the province of Kwangtung, the members of the present Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have feared that the newly-appointed official would interfere more or less with the working of the Company and that they would consequently lose much of the benefit that they hitherto enjoyed. For the purpose of avoiding this the Directors of the Company have wired to H. E. Chang Chih Tung, requesting him to cancel the appointment of Tantai Wong, which H. E. Chang refused to do, as already reported. On the other hand, through the numerous complaints received from several parties of shareholders, H. E. Chang Chih Tung has been thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs. H. E. Chang Chih Tung therefore yesterday again wired to Canton appointing Admiral Li Chun and the Provincial Treasurer, Wu Seung Lum to act as advisers of the Railway with instructions to work in co-operation with the Resident Director-General in settling all railway questions.

## RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS' UNION FORMED.

As railway matters now appear to be in a state of confusion, a Railway Shareholders' Union has been formed by a party of shareholders with its office in the Western suburbs. This Union has now issued circulars inviting shareholders to join. An entrance fee of one cent for each share will be charged towards the funds for the maintenance of the Union. The object of the Union is to check the accounts of the Company and to do what is necessary for the benefit of the general body of shareholders.

## YESTERDAY MORNING.

Yesterday morning, the magistrate of the Nanchai district reported to the Viceroy by wire that a serious armed clan fight is taking place in his district between the people of the Sha Kao and Li Pai villages, and that it was necessary to have a large number of soldiers sent there with all haste to restore order. Yesterday afternoon, on the order of the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun, with a body of troops, boarded the shallow-draft cruiser "Kwang Ku" and proceeded to the disturbed quarter to suppress the factional parties.

## LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues during the last ten days of the 2nd moon, as reported by the Likin officials, amounted to 45,664-9-50 taels.

## A SUMMONS ISSUED BY ONE F. COSTE, A CLERK, RESIDING AT 11, ST. FRANCIS STREET, AGAINST A. O'BRIEN OF BRADLEY AND COMPANY, FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT AND DAMAGES, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES VALUED AT \$10, WAS CALLED AT THE POLICE COURT YESTERDAY MORNING. NEITHER OF THE PARTIES APPEARED AND THE SUMMONS WAS STRUCK OUT.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

By direction of His Excellency the Governor  
the next meeting of the Legislative Council  
stands adjourned till the 1st April.

A PIGEON club has been started at Tongahau. Mr. Donald Fraser is, the *China Crissal* learns, importing birds from Hongkong and Shanghai for breeding purposes.

A KOWLOON City shopkeeper, who was arrested last Monday, by Inspector Munson, for selling samshu without a licence, was fined \$500 in the Police Court, on Tuesday morning.

IT is interesting to learn that the s.s. *Tenyo Maru* made the trip from Nagasaki to this port in 2 days and 18 hours. She left Nagasaki on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 5 p.m. and arrived here on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

Mr. E. J. Grist, a member of the firm of Wilkinson and Grist, one of the oldest and most popular solicitors in the Colony, is to leave for home next week on a well-earned holiday. Mr. Grist has been in the Colony for nearly eighteen years.

THE first consignment of about 2,000 lbs. of rubber from the Sekong estate in North Borneo has been sold recently at home. The sheets fetched 5s. 2½d. per lb., and the scrap 4s. 6d., which gives a good percentage. Regular monthly shipments are now expected to come forward.

**AN Indian policeman was charged in the Police Court, last Monday, with stealing a bottle of milk from a Dairy Farm coolie at the Peak, on Sunday. The coolie, it was said, left his basket on the Peak Road. Defendant came along and was alleged to have removed a bottle. He was seen and arrested. The case was remanded.**

A MONTH's hard labour and in addition four hours in the stocks, was the sentence Lam Hop (unemployed) received in the Police Court, last Monday, for stealing brass belonging to the Green Island Cement Company, at Juk On, on Sunday. The brass was strapped round Lam's waist when he was searched when attempting to leave the works.

**SENTENCE** of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed on a coolie named Cheng Shing-to-day (2nd inst.), for poisoning a pair of trousers, a vest, a pair of braces and a tin of tobacco, the properties of the quartermasters—Walham and Christedon—of the steamer *Mongolia*. The theft was committed yesterday when Cheng went on-board "to visit a friend."

A NOTICE to mariners issued by the Chinese Customs states that Captain C. D. Bradley, of the *U. S. Albatross*, reports having struck an uncharted rock in the south Entrance to Hailan Strait. From the information supplied the approximate position of the rock is 6 cables E.N.E. from the eastern islet of Double Yit, and is covered about 7 feet at low water of spring tides.

A JAPANESE woman was fined in the Police Court, last Thursday morning, for disorderly behaviour in the public street on Wednesday night. She was seen by Policeman Wilson to approach an American sailor and throw her arms around his neck. Such amorous behaviour the sailor did not like, and the woman was arrested. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THE steamer *Fuyo-maru*, owned by Mr. Harada Jujio, of Osaka, which left Osaka some days ago for Tsingtau and Chefoo via Kobe, caught fire at the entrance to Tsingtau on the 14th instant, but succeeded in getting into port. We learn from the *Mainichi* that the cargo was insured for ¥100,000 and the steamer for ¥20,000. Details of damage are not yet known.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. F. T. Keyt to act as health officer of the port and inspector of emigrants; Dr. Fritz Gidde to act as second health officer of the port and inspector of emigrants and Dr. G. E. Aubrey to act as assistant health officer of the port and inspector of emigrants during the absence on leave of Dr. G. P. Jordan with effect from 10th instant.

CHIAN YEUNG, a tallyman, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Siemens and Company, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed a theft as far back as last October. On that date (30/10/38) Chian was alleged to have stolen from the steamship *Bilecia* twenty cases of "essential" oil. Mr. Carl G. Gok is the complainant, and the case, which was called on Saturday last, was remanded.

Mr. J. J. Leria, Consul for Portugal, paid an official call on Vice-Admiral Harber on board the flagship *Charleston* last Thursday afternoon. The U. S. Command-in-Chief placed his baggage at Consul Leria's disposal on his visit to and from the *Charleston*. The usual salute was fired as the Consul boarded the flagship. Vice-Admiral Harber expects to make the return visit before his departure on Saturday.

JUDGE R. H. Thayer, of the United States Court of Shanghai, and Mrs. Thayer, are the Hongkong Hotel, as are Mr. F. J. Hockley, the Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Bassett, the District Attorney. Judge Thayer is Judge Wilby's successor—a Washington D. C. jurist of dignity and high professional standing. The gentlemen plan to go to Canton on the Friday day boat, where legal matters will be attended to.

Mr. C. H. Oliver, formerly Commissioner Customs at Mukden, arrived at Peking on the 18th inst. to take up the position of Chief Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Mr. Oliver first joined the service as Professor of English to the Tung'Wen Kuan. He signed from the Customs service in April, 1902, and he is rejoicing the service, with the rank of Commissioner. His present position was held by Mr. H. M. Fijlter.

A STABBING affray is reported to have occurred at West Point late last Sunday night. A colored man, Ho Lu, was stabbed in the side. A tall, white man, giving the name of Chin Kwan, has been placed under arrest on suspicion of being the guilty party. It is alleged that both men quarreled about a woman, and the stabbing followed. The injured man was taken to hospital. His alleged offender is being detained by the police at the charge of the crime from hospital.

This morning (23rd inst.), in the Police Court, another hearing—Woo Yee, of the Kwong Hei firm, 44, Graham Street, was fined \$25 for committing a breach of the Stamp Ordinance. It pointed out that the defendant gave an unstamped receipt to a customer from whom he collected \$19.86. "This is getting a common practice now," said a police officer this morning, "and I would like some mention of it be made."

A COOLIE with alms innumerable was  
lished from the Colony in April, 1900,  
period of five years. Some days ago, how-  
the coolie returned bearing another name.  
this did not seem to have disguised his features.  
He was recognised in Hollywood Road  
from the colony, and arrested. On

day he was sentenced by Mr. Wood to a term of a year's imprisonment and to be kept in the stocks for four hours. This was, in saying good, for being too previous.

U.S. VICE-ADMIRAL Harbor held a reception on board his flagship—the *Charleston*—yesterday afternoon, to which the principal residents in the Colony were invited.

FOR refusing to accept hire when disengaged a chair coolie last Thursday, had a fine of \$10 to pay. Phu J. Kim, an owner of 2, Chico Terrace, was the prosecutor.

A CHINESE woman was, in the Police Court, last Wednesday, charged with ill-treating her four-year-old child; by thrashing it with a rattan. It was alleged that when the child was examined its body showed long welts. The case was adjourned.

AN interesting souvenir of the International Opium Conference at Shanghai has been received by Mr. J. J. Lollin from one of the Portuguese delegates. It is a group photograph of all the representatives of the Powers at the Conference. The various members are clearly distinguishable in the photo-

INVITATIONS have been issued by the managing director and engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese Section) for the 7th prox., on the occasion of an official visit to the railway works and the laying of the foundation stone for the general offices and station building by H.E. Viceroy Chang.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice-Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Colonial Government .....	\$300
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. ....	100
Mrs. W. Williams.....	10

THE *Courrier Saigonnais* publishes interesting figures showing how it stood with trade between Cochin-China and the Philippines in 1908. The Colony, that year, exported to the islands articles to the value of \$7,094,409, of which rice accounted for seven millions. The Philippine statistics show that imports there from the French Colony far exceeded in value those from the United States.

LAM PO, a cook out of employment, was the defendant in a case in the Police Court, on the 24th inst. The complainant was Mak Wa, an effice "boy," of 2, Padder Street, and he accused Lam of stealing his dulcimer on the 16th inst. Lam visited complainant on that day and took away the musical instrument when he left, which he afterwards pawned. A sentence of

**CHU YUNG**, a partner in the Tak Cheong firm, was arraigned in the Police Court last Wednesday, to answer a charge of alleged fraud, to which he entered a plea of not guilty. Chu, it would seem, had charge of the firm's books, and on the 22nd February last, it is asserted, he made certain false entries in the account book with the intention of defrauding the firm of \$48.62.

On the 11th instant, the Japanese House of Peers approved the Sugar Duty Re-imbursement Bill after some debate. The Bill has now passed through both Houses and will be promulgated as a law in due course. The object of this bill is to maintain in force for a further four years the law for the reimbursement of duty on sugar refined in Japan, which

For hanging an excise officer on the head "because he was not attending to his own business," as they thought, two men—Wong Wai, an accountant, Tsun Wing Chin, a shop coolie, sixty years of age, of 146, Queen's Road Central, had to contribute \$5 apiece to Government last Monday. The excise officer, it would seem, was in search of illicit opium. He

A CHINESE washerwoman, whose duty took her on board the American battleships in harbour, was found in possession of a gold watch and chain last Sunday, which were reported lost a few days ago. The articles were taken from one of the cabins of the *Charleston*. The woman could not explain how she came in possession

of the valuables, and on being charged was fined \$50, the alternative being three months in gaol.

YUENG KWAI LEUNG, otherwise known as Yung Pak Sing, formerly a shoof in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of embezzling the sum of \$50,000, the property of the Bank. It was

was committed four years ago. The defendant was eventually traced to Shanghai from which he was extradited.

February, 1909, on the subject of the quarantine station at Laichikok—that my committee approve of the amended regulations under section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899 (No. 10 of 1899). I am to ask you to convey the thanks of this Chamber to His Excellency the Governor for his consideration of its views in the matter.

Hocht that the amount of tax to be paid by the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company remaining in arrear is ¥4,500,000, the security held by the Government is now valued at only ¥3,000,000. The Minister of Finance has decided to collect the difference by instalments if the company can be assisted; recognition that relief is hopeless if immediate payment is enforced. The negotiations for the relief are proceeding very slowly.

A TOKYO dispatch reports that a firm in Tientsin, which sells Japanese timber to the Kaiping Mining Office, has a scheme to export to Japan coal dust and coke produced by the mining Office, as return cargo of steamers carrying timber to China. The Tientsin firm has accepted a contract to supply 3,000 tons of coal dust to the Kamatsi Iron Works, to be brought

The souvenir number of the *South China Morning Post*, which we have just received, should form an excellent memento of the visit to Hongkong of the Third Pacific Squadron U.S. Fleet. It contains in handy form all

and the accounts of the various villages which were given in connection with the efforts and financial aid for the relief of the Hong Kong population, appreciated the value of the photographs and would like to have an interesting and useful collection of these to collect and use for their own purposes.

of pleasant memories.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE.	PAID-UP	PORTFOLIO AS PER LAST REP'T.	LAST DIVIDEND	DIVIDEND PER SHARE	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$185	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$500,000 }	\$206,334	Final of 7/8 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ or 1/2 = \$20.734	50 X Tysoe's London 100
National Bank of China, Limited	99,994	£6	£6	{ £4,000 £15,000 }	\$20,397	\$2 (London 3/8) for 1908	- 44
MARINE INSURANCES:							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$450	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$28,757 \$211,990 \$195,000 }	nada	\$14 for 1907	72 X 170
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 307,747 Tls. 118,477 \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$19,000 }	Tls. 160,312	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1907	12 X Tls. 100 sales
Taiwan Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,478 \$19,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,504,911	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1908 and bonus of \$50 for 1907	50 X \$245 buyers
Anglo-Siam Insurance Association, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$20,778	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1908	7 X \$120 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES:							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$175,348	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	71 X \$107 sellers
Lungtung Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$450	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$265,712	\$27 for 1907	81 X \$515
SHIPPING							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1908	- \$100 sales
Pacific Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	NIL	\$24 for year ending 30.9.1908	71 X \$15 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$20,379	Final of \$14 making \$43 for 1908	81 X \$201 buyers
Sino-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$15,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ or 1/2 = 11/10 = 53.154	50 X \$40 buyers \$20 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	100,000 100,000	Tls. 40 Tls. 40	Tls. 50 Tls. 50	{ Tls. 7,000 Tls. 7,000 Tls. 7,000 }	Tls. 14,310	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 33 for 1908	7 X Tls. 47 buyers Tls. 20 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	\$6,827	Second interim of 2/- for a/c 1908	- \$14 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$3	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1908. \$0.50 }	4 X \$130
Ko Tak Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 650 Tls. 4,479 Tls. 4,479 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000 }	Tls. 3,115	Final of Tls. 34 making Tls. 24 or 19.8	11 X Tls. 44 sales
REFINERIES:							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$50,000 }	Dn. \$5,158	6/- for year ending 31.12.08	31 X \$127 sales
Indo-Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$50,000 }	Dn. \$5,158	6/- for year ending 31.12.08	- \$127
Arabia Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 0,178	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.8.08	- Tls. 135
MINING							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £175,000 }	£11,158	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.9.1908	7 X Tls. 184
New Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ £175,000 £175,000 }	Dn. £4,198	No. 12 at 1/- = 12 cents	- \$12 million
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS:							
Swire (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dn. \$7,421	\$17 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08	- \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$10,108	Final of \$14 making \$21 for 1907	- \$50 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$28,078	Final of \$14 making \$21 for 1907 Interim of Tls. 24 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	9 X Tls. 28
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 33,742	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 X Tls. 160
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 135,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	- Tls. 160
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,521	Tls. 6 for 1907	- Tls. 100
Victory House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dn. \$4,800	\$24 for year ending 30.9.1908	- \$100 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,941	\$1.25 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	- \$17 buyers
Lungtung Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$5,000 }	\$205	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	7 X \$8 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$20,479	Final of \$24 making \$2 for 1908	7 X \$100
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$5.86	\$3 cents for 1.8	7 X \$2.65 buyers
Swire Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$278	\$3 for 1908	1 X \$20
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	72,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,435,045 Tls. 317,000 Tls. 317,000 }	Tls. 149,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 X Tls. 115
East Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 X \$44 sales
COTTON MILLS							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$10,000 }	Tls. 5,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 X Tls. 121
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,553	\$10 cents for year ending 31.7.08	51 X 19 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 5,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 X)	- Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 4,209	Tls. 4 for 1908	- Tls. 325
Chao Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 31,172 Tls. 31,172 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	- Tls. 325
MISCELLANEOUS							
Delta Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 £1,500 £1,500 }	£68	1/10 ppr share. or 1907 = \$1.037	10 X \$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	NIL	\$120 for 1907	91 X \$19 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$61.38	50 cents for year ended 31.2.08	- \$91
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$4,407	80 cents for 1908	81 X \$14 buyers
Mary Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	51 X \$51 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	101 X \$10
Hi Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 X \$23 sales
Hill & Hols, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$126,000 \$126,000 \$126,000 }	\$8,059	\$2 for year ending 31.12.08	10 X \$108 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$9,323	\$1 and bonus 20 cts for year ending 30.2.08	61 X \$190 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$7,410	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908.	81 X \$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$8,500	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	- \$24
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,000 \$15,000 }	Tls. 17,477	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date \$0 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1-paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 }	61 X Tls. 600
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$7,471	\$10 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1-paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	61 X Tls. 120
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,540	NONE	- \$1
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 120,000 Tls. 120,000 Tls. 120,000 }	Tls. 6,403	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	81 X Tls. 115
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,492	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 24 for 1907	12 X Tls. 120
Hongkong Waterworks Company, Limited	12,119	£20	£20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 14,131	Final of 17/8 making 18/8 for 1907	- Tls. 417
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$5,510	NONE	- \$1
Heam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$5,510	40 cents for year ending 31.12.08	71 X \$10 buyers
Hongkong Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,395 Tls. 4,000 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	51 X Tls. 120
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,702	Tls. 64 for year ending 31.12.08	51 X Tls. 120
Delta Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 old shares and \$1.50 on 10,000 new shares for 7, end 31.12.07 Interim of 30 cents for 1908 Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th Jan. 1909 }	81 X \$10 buyers \$10 buyers
Waters, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,422	NONE	- \$1
William Powell, Limited	55,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$3,025	NONE	- \$1
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits							
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:-							
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.							
Green Island Cement Company, Limited							
China Borneo Company, Limited							
Anglo-Siam Insurance Association, Limited							
Union Insurance Society							

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# NO. 1 DOCK THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	About SATURDAY, 3rd April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Bock	WEDNESDAY, 7th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. H. Forster	About WEDNESDAY, 7th April.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORISO" Cap. F. Sambill	Beginning of April.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	NERVA	Martin	30th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	12th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Bruso	13th April, at 1 P.M.

Trausshipment on the Op.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 24 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

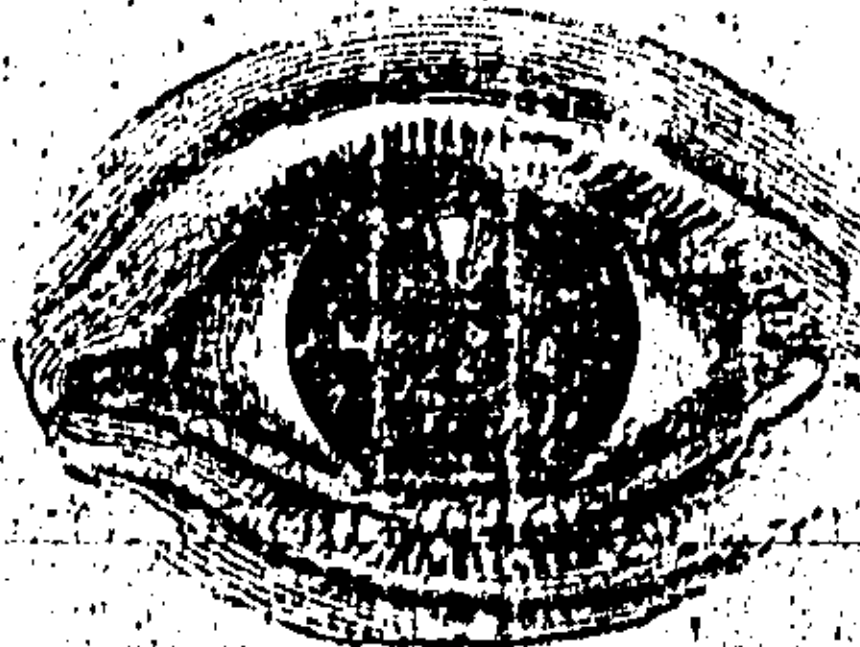
These superb steamers carry'g the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton (opposite Shamoon).

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON

CALCUTTA

SHANGHAI

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Bentinck Street

165, Nanking Road

Hongkong, 4th March 1909.

## Intimations.

### No. 1 DOCK

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

### No. 2 DOCK

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 24th, 1905.

## DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of  
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

GADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				</
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## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's  
HYGIENOL,  
AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!It has been proved by repeated experiments  
that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the  
most potent agent for the destruction of fleas,  
especially rat fleas.It has now been proved that Plague is  
conveyed to human beings by means of fleas  
from rats which have died of this disease.All risk of infection can be avoided by  
washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where  
the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution  
of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-  
spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to  
three gallons, makes a solution of the strength  
required for this purpose.HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
GERMICIDEPrice per Pint ..... 20 cents.  
" " Gallon ..... \$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

(Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.)

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
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the world is 30 cents per quarter.Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-  
five cents (for each copy).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

WHEN SHIPMASTERS ARE  
ARGUS-EYED.After a lengthy examination in the Singa-  
pore Police Court, the skipper of the German  
Mail steamer *Princess Alice* was convicted  
on the charge of being the "master of a  
ship used for the importation of opium,"  
and fined \$500. This is by no means the  
first occasion on which we have deemed it  
necessary to advert on the extreme  
stringency of the law which makes a ship-  
master, the vicarious sufferer for the  
misdeeds of others and imposes upon him  
responsibilities which would tax the wit of a  
wizard to shoulder. In this case, it may be  
recalled that when the *Princess Alice* arrived  
at Singapore from Shanghai and Hongkong,  
the officers of the Opium Farm discovered  
on board some 1,440 tins of opium, valued  
at \$4,320, packed in boxes which had been  
received by the chief steward at Shanghai  
and placed quite openly in the baggage  
room by the baggage master. It should be  
understood that there was no attempt what-  
ever at concealment, no thought of smug-  
gling on the part of those to whose charge  
the boxes containing the illicit drug had  
been committed, and no idea of evading the  
lynx eyes of the Opium Farm's repre-  
sentatives. So much was admitted by theprosecution, but that did not exculpate the  
captain from blame, nor did it lead the  
Court to forego the satisfaction of mulcting  
him in a substantial fine. All that it did was  
to lessen the penalty "which in consequence  
of the presumption the law imposed upon  
the master." The facts were plainly set  
forth and the circumstance of the opium  
being on board clearly explained. While at  
Hongkong, on the voyage to the North, the  
chief steward of the *Princess Alice* received a  
note from an acquaintance on another N.  
D. L. vessel stating that he would receive  
two boxes at Woosung, for conveyance to  
Singapore. The boxes were to be sent  
ashore at Singapore and would be taken to  
Raffles Hotel. The boxes were duly received  
from a Chinaman, but when they were land-  
ed at the Southern Settlement it was dis-  
covered that they were leaking and the  
Raffles Hotel representative refused to have  
anything to do with them. Accordingly they  
were taken on board again and placed in a  
position which was exposed to the view of  
all comers. The boxes were leaking and  
when the attention of the chief officer was  
drawn to the mess he expressed the opinion  
that the contents consisted of gambler while  
another officer thought the tins contained  
symp. Nobody dreamt that they had opium  
on board, and, indeed, the witness de-  
clared that they would not know opium if  
they saw it, which is extremely probable.  
One of the numerous bands of informers  
who make a livelihood by haunting the  
wharves, and surreptitiously inspecting  
ships' cargoes came on the scene, found  
what he desired to find, informed the  
Opium Farm and the boxes were seized.  
The *Princess Alice* had to be detained while  
the ship's captain was being tried for import-  
ing illicit opium into the Settlement. To a  
certain extent it reads like a farce, or much  
about nothing, but the consequences  
might have been very serious had there been  
the shadow of circumstantial evidence tend-  
ing to suggest that there was any attempt to  
conceal the boxes. However, fortunately for  
those immediately concerned, there was  
none. As the judge who tried the case  
said:—"Would the baggage master, if he  
had any suspicion that the cases held opium,  
have received them back from the hotel run-  
ner? and having thus received them back,  
would either he or the steward, if they knew  
of the illegality of their conduct, have still  
allowed them, or traces of them, to remain  
within the eye of every one on board, there-  
by endangering themselves? The answer to  
both those questions seemed to be in the  
negative." The magistrate proceeded very  
sensibly to remark that the ordinance laid  
down that the presumption against the  
accused in such cases might be rebutted by  
proof of reasonable precaution. For the  
purpose of such proof, it seemed too much  
to require the captain to acquit his sub-  
ordinates with the revenue and excise laws  
of every port at which they might touch.  
Another point which prepossessed the Court  
in favour of the master was the fact that the  
vessel was a mail steamer plying between  
China and Europe and not a vessel exclu-  
sively employed on the China coast, so that  
there was less reason to believe that she would  
engage in the traffic of smuggling opium  
and consequently less cause for special pre-  
cautions being taken to guard against such  
a contingency. But the law is inexorable on  
the subject of opium; it is probably stricter  
and more drastic in its operation than  
the law dealing with attempted manslaughter.  
It holds the captain and his officers respon-  
sible for the regular inspection of the pas-  
sengers' baggage and the character of the  
cargo. How many passengers would tamely  
submit to the ordeal of having their personal  
belongings searched by the seamen on board  
a mail steamer, their trinkets, nick-nacks,  
odd and ends of merely sentimental value,  
exposed to the scorn of the vulgar eye and  
the jibes of the ribald tongue? As Captain  
Gosche said, if they started that game, they  
would soon have no passengers at all, which  
is a perfectly reasonable deduction. With  
regard to the cargo, in how many instances  
could it be said that the appearance of the  
boxes was calculated to breed suspicion?  
Nevertheless there is the law, as ironbound  
and precise as the mind of man can make  
it. As if the difficulties of navigating a great  
liner, appeasing the petulance of pernicious  
passengers, and maintaining that regularity  
of routine essential to safe running and strict  
discipline were not enough, the captain is  
held responsible for matters which in the  
majority of cases must be outside his ken.  
Who would be a shipmaster in these days,  
when he has to be a navigator, society enter-  
tainer, *bon vivant*, lawyer, instructor in the  
principles of first aid, magistrate, parson,  
liable to all the pains and penalties of the  
law for the smallest breach of the regulations  
of any of the numerous ports of call—not  
for glory or renown, or monetary reward  
but simply in the course of duty? The  
seculary boy holds a happier position and is  
less liable to the slings and arrows of out-  
rageous fortune, while his reward is propor-  
tionately greater. The sympathy of the  
general public will certainly go out to any  
master-mariner who finds himself in diffi-  
culties similar to those that befell Captain  
Gosche. Fortunately, in this case, the cap-  
tain had a magistrate endowed with common-  
sense to deal with but how often is the re-verse the case?—A \$500 fine is a heavy  
burden on a shipmaster, but from what passed  
in Court there seems little doubt but that the  
Norddeutscher Lloyd will assume the burden  
and exonerate their captain from all the  
consequences which he was called upon to  
bear as the result of the foolish action of a  
subordinate member of his crew. When  
ship captains become Argus-eyed then per-  
haps they may succeed in observing all the  
conditions of the law relating to the im-  
portation of opium. Up till now, Nature has  
obviously failed in her duty towards those  
who have selected the sea as a profession.

## THE STEWARD'S PERQUISITES.

Some months ago when an irate passenger  
who had travelled across the Atlantic by one  
of the great liners wrote to the press indig-  
nantly protesting against the universal system  
of tips in vogue, as a result of which the pas-  
sage money was increased by some fifty per  
cent., his views were endorsed by a chorus  
of those who had gone through the same  
experience. As might have been expected,  
nothing came of the agitation to  
abolish the tipping of stewards and their  
satellites, mainly because there is a  
moneyed section of humanity which will  
always seek by the giving of gratuities to  
corrupt the morals of the stewards and  
secure privileges to which they are not ac-  
tually entitled, and indeed which are only  
obtained at the expense of other passengers  
whose purses are less expansive. Besides,  
it is generally understood that the wages of  
the stewards are arranged on a scale which  
presupposes their augmentation by the  
benevolence of travellers. Anyone who has  
journeyed from England to the Far East,  
or along the China coast, is well aware to  
what an extent this tipping system is carried.  
If a steward does the slightest service to a  
passenger it is assumed as a matter of  
course that he is entitled to an honorarium,  
and few passengers dare to brave the glassy  
eye and hard visage of the gentleman with  
the napkin by refusing to accede to the  
unuttered demand. So far as the man of  
means is concerned, the system of rewarding  
those who have gone to any special trouble  
to mitigate his sufferings en voyage, and to  
relieve him of the usual discomforts of ship-  
board life, may be deemed admirable, and  
the additional outlay forms but a small  
item in the total sum he is prepared to  
spend on the trip. But many of those  
coming to the Far East are young striplings  
who have left home for the first time  
with thinly-lined pockets and a capital con-  
sisting mostly of high hopes of what the  
future will bring them. To them the  
stewards' "fees" are nothing less than  
iniquitous and many a youngster landing in  
Singapore or Hongkong has found himself  
cleaned out even to his last copper after he  
has met the claims of those who, he had been  
led to understand, were paid to serve him.  
Of course it is all false pride which leads a  
young man, new to His Majesty's dominions  
beyond the seas, to ape the lordly air of the  
reasoned taipans who can afford to dispen-  
sate with a prodigal hand. But tradition  
has it that the stewards must be tipped,  
and who is he that he should fly in the face of es-  
tablished custom even if it means immediate  
embarrassment the moment he sets foot on  
shore? And so the stewards continue to wax  
fat at the expense of fledglings, who have not  
the sense to keep their hands in their pockets  
and ignore the insinuating suggestions of  
those who have rendered them the service  
which would have been given in any case.  
It is not astonishing, then, that there is never  
any lack of applicants for the post of steward  
on any of the overseas liners, or that the meagre  
pay is regarded as any deterrent. From  
what transpired in the course of an action in  
London the other day it is perfectly clear  
that if any of the larger steamship companies  
offered no pay whatever they would still be  
inundated with applications for the coveted  
post of saloon steward. In the action re-  
ferred to, the plaintiff was formerly a steward  
in the service of the P. & O. Company, and  
he claimed damages from the Great North-  
ern Railway for injuries received in a rail-  
way accident which occurred near Finsbury  
Park in November, 1907. Among the  
witnesses called was another steward who  
had been employed by the P. & O. Com-  
pany and his revelations should open  
the eyes of passengers, whose generosity is  
only limited by the depth of their wallets.  
His wages, he stated, amounted to the  
inconsiderable sum of £3 a month, but on  
a single voyage he had received as much as  
£40 in the way of tips. That was when he  
occupied the position of first-class steward,  
but before he was promoted from second class  
his "takings" were by no means insignifi-  
cant. He confessed that on one voyage he  
had made as little as £13, but he always  
reckoned on averaging a respectable sum,  
and, as a matter of fact, he admitted that he  
made £20, £30, £40 and even £50 extra  
in the year. His record was £94 in tips on  
two voyages. Who would not be a ship's  
steward at that rate? For handling round the  
soup and cleaning out the cabins the steward  
whose evidence was not disputed seems to  
have made anything between £200 and  
£300 per annum and "all found." The  
jury was so impressed by the witness' state-  
ment that they awarded the plaintiff thehandsome sum of £2,000 by way of damages  
against the railway company. All we would  
say is that it is a good thing the jury did  
not take into consideration the amount of  
heartbreaking strain which had been borne  
by immature youths who had pawned their  
common-sense in order to gratify their pride  
by increasing the "spontaneous" gratuities  
received by the stewards.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Among the items in the orders of the day, for  
the meeting of the Sanitary Board, on Tues-  
day, is a complaint against a sanitary inspec-  
tor.Mr. R. A. Harding, the solicitor, who has been  
away from the Colony on leave, returned the  
other day. He was accompanied by Mrs.  
Harding.A CARPENTER, Ho Cheung, was given three  
months' hard labour by Mr. J. H. Kemp to-day  
for stealing fourteen metal taps from the Naval  
Yard yesterday.Mr. A. R. Abbas, of the Ordnance Department,  
son of the late Mr. G. Abbas, wishes it to be  
understood that he is not related to the A. R.  
Abbas whose case was reported in yesterday's  
issue.An additional rate of 8 per cent. per annum, to  
take effect from 1st day of July, 1909, is to be  
levied on the villagers of Chai Wai in conse-  
quence of the destruction of trees in that place  
and its neighbourhood.Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Hongkong's well-known  
magistrate, returned yesterday from home  
where he has been spending his holiday. Mr.  
Hazeland is in the best of health, and hopes to  
resume his magisterial duties soon.WITH the return of Mr. Hazeland from leave,  
some changes are expected to take place at the  
Magistracy. It is whispered that Mr. Hazeland  
will go as first police magistrate, Mr. J. H.  
Kemp will revert to the small Court, while  
Mr. J. R. Wood will once again see the  
Registrar-General's department.DEPORTED, numbering forty-nine, were landed  
in the Colony yesterday. The steamer *Tijlajap*  
brought forty-one from the Dutch East Indies,  
and eight by the *Olenog* from Singapore. On  
arrival Detective Sergeant Geo. Watt had their  
finger-prints taken, and this morning most of  
the men were returned home.AT the forthcoming general meeting of share-  
holders of the Mercantile Bank of India,  
Limited, the directors will recommend a  
dividend of 6½ per cent. on 'A' and 'B' shares  
free of income tax; that £40,000 be added to  
the reserve fund (raising it to £150,000), £2,000  
added to the officers' pension fund and  
£25,300 be carried forward.THE master of the German s.s. *Pitchakuri*  
reports that on the 16th inst. he sighted the  
wreck of a small sailing ship with 4 feet of her  
bow showing above water. Wreck lies on bot-  
tom, in 15 fathoms with Palo Obi Lighthouse  
bearing E. 2 S. (Mag.) 8.8 miles distant. Lat-  
itude, 8° 26' 7" N. Longitude, 104° 39' 6" E.  
Wreck lies right in track of vessels running  
between Bangkok and Pulo Obi, and is dan-  
gerous to shipping.SUSPECTING that the master of a fishing-boat  
then anchored off Lantau Island, was in the  
habit of fishing with explosives, Police Ser-  
geant Gordon, of Cheung-chau Police Station,  
paid a surprise visit to the boat last night.  
Behind the small joss house at the stern of the  
craft he discovered two tins of dynamite. The  
junk master was arrested on a charge of being  
in possession of explosives without a permit,  
and in the Police Court, this morning, he was  
fined \$50.A CHINESE doctor, who had only taken unto  
himself a wife three days ago, has evidently  
discovered what married life really means.  
He and his better half were charged in the  
Police Court, this morning, with fighting in  
the public street. The medical man said that  
his wife had all his clothing and money and he  
could not get them. The woman denied this.  
She alleged that her husband had threatened  
to kill her many times. They were both bound  
over to keep the peace.A number of school boys, becoming annoyed  
with an Indian policeman, who had interfered  
with their game of "pitch and toss," in Hospi-  
tal Road yesterday afternoon, opened hostil-  
ties. They pelted the uniformed man with  
stones and mud until, as the officer said later,  
he "felt faint." One of the boys was arrested  
and charged at the Police Court, this morning,  
with the offence. Like a plucky chap he would  
not disclose the names of his comrades to the  
magistrate, and the case was remanded to  
allow the police to find them.

## RACE PONY SHOT.

## EARTHQUAKE DAYS ENDED.

Frequenters of the turf will learn with some  
regret of the death of the well-known race  
pony Earthquake, which came about yesterday  
morning. Owned jointly by Messrs. H. P.  
White and W. S. Dupree, Earthquake proved  
himself to be a racer at the last race meeting.  
On Saturday last, owing to the partnership  
being dissolved, he was sold and purchased by  
Lieut. Price. Since then the pony developed  
some internal disease, which proved to be  
incurable, and had to be destroyed, as already  
stated, yesterday morning. Standing over  
twelve hands, Earthquake was the winner of  
many races. In 1907 he won the Pagoda Cup  
at Shanghai, last year he ran second to none  
in the Champloo at Amoy, and was also the  
winner of the Victoria Stakes in Hongkong  
during that year, while at the gymkhana meet-  
ing he was a well-known favourite.

## DEPARTURE FOR THE U.S. FLEET.

LETTERS OF THANKS FROM THE  
ADMIRALS.Prior to the departure, which took place this  
morning, of the U.S. Third Pacific Squadron,  
Sir Paul Chater, the chairman of the Entertain-  
ment Committee, received letters from both  
the American and the French admirals,  
thanking him and the Hongkong public for the  
hospitality shown towards the men of the fleets  
during their stay in these waters. The letters  
are appended:—ADMIRAL HARBOR'S THANKS.  
Office of Third Squadron Commander,  
United States Pacific Fleet,  
U.S.S. *Charleston*, Flagship,  
Hongkong, China.

March 26, 1909.

My Dear Sir,—On the eve of sailing, and bid-  
ding farewell to Hongkong and its hospitable  
people, I feel that I must say a word to those  
who have extended to us such a courteous and  
heartfelt welcome, and who, not content with  
that, have made special efforts to make us enjoy  
every hour of our stay, whether ashore or afloat.  
We all feel most deeply grateful for every  
word and deed has borne the stamp of what  
can best be termed as "Brotherly Love." In  
particular do we feel grateful for the splendid  
manner in which the enlisted force has been  
taken into your hearts and minds. The hospi-  
tality extended to them; the courtesy shown  
to them throughout, the friendly competition  
in sports, the special care paid to the inner  
man, as well as the outer, have cemented  
friendships which, I think, will live for ever,  
and, like a good tree, will bring forth the good  
fruit for all time.I beg to thank you and your co-workers  
who have achieved such a splendid success.  
We thank also all the people of Hongkong,  
Army, Naval and Civil, who have made our  
visit so delightful and made us feel really and  
in parting. Please convey, in such manner as  
you may deem best, the sincere thanks of the  
officers and men of our little Squadron to those  
who have given so many bright pages in our  
book of life.With the sincere hope that the friendships  
made may be renewed many and many times  
in the future, I remain,Sincerely and gratefully yours,  
GILES B. HARBOR,  
Rear-Admiral, U.S. Navy,  
Commander of Third Squadron,  
U.S. Pacific Fleet.Sir Paul Chater,  
Chairman of Entertainment Committee,  
Hongkong, China.

## ADMIRAL PERRIN'S MESSAGE.

A bord du *D'Entrecasteaux*,  
Hongkong, le 26 mars 1909.Monsieur le Président—Ayant de quitter  
Hongkong, je tiens à vous exprimer nos bien  
vifs remerciements pour l'aimable réception  
que vous avez bien voulu nous faire en nous  
associant aux fêtes données en l'honneur de  
l'escadre américaine. Croyez bien que nous  
emporterons le meilleur souvenir de notre pas-  
sage à Hongkong et que nous serons toujours  
heureux d'y revenir.Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les  
assurances de ma haute considération:  
CONTRE AMIRAL L. PERRIN.

## FATALITY AT QUARRY BAY.

## BOILERMAKER INSTANTLY KILLED.

An accident, with fatal results, took place in  
the Quarry Bay Shipyard yesterday, a boiler-  
maker named Ho Ping Cheung being killed  
almost instantly.At about two o'clock in the afternoon, four  
men, including the deceased, were at work  
under a crane. One of the men was being  
engaged in hammering a flange. While this  
was going on somebody shifted the arm of the  
crane, which parted from its socket immediately  
over the workmen.The arm, which weighed about 12 cwt., fell  
on the deceased's head, fracturing his skull.  
The unfortunate man died before any at-  
tempt could be made to attend to his injuries.  
Inspector Cameron, at the Shau-ki-wan Police  
Station, was notified of the accident on the  
telephone, and the remains of the boilermaker  
were removed to the morgue for burial.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PRATA'S ISLAND AFFAIR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 26th March.

Commodore Wong Yan Tong and Lum  
Kwok Cheung have again been detailed by H.  
E. Viceroy Chang to proceed on board the  
cruiser *Kiang Ta* to Tung Sha, which island  
has lately been attracting the attention of the  
general public, who are doubtful whether it  
really belongs to China. It is reported that  
the two Commodore have been given instruc-  
tions to summon all the Chinese fishing junk  
people in the locality and to collect every pos-  
sible information with regard to their alleged  
expulsion from the island and the destruction of  
the old Chinese temples there by the Japanese.  
The officials are further commanded to pre-  
pare detailed particulars in order to commence  
negotiations with the Japanese Consul.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The differences among the shareholders of  
the Canton-Hankow Railway are still proceed-  
ing and telegrams have been exchanged be-  
tween the Nine Charitable Institutions and the  
Seventy-two Guilds and H.E. Chang Chih-ung,  
Superintendent of the Railway.

## CHINA'S SORROW.

On the 1st day of this moon, owing to the  
incessant rain in the course of the last few  
weeks, the embankments of the Lung Tsang  
Wai in the Nankai district gave way to the  
extent of over a hundred feet, but no serious  
injury was done to the inhabitants. The work  
of reconstruction is being proceeded with in  
anticipation of flood.

## PRATA'S ISLAND AFFAIR.

## ACTION BY CHINESE IN THE STRAITS.

We learn that the Chinese residents in the  
Straits Settlements have telegraphed to the  
Chinese Press Association in Hongkong a  
message in connection with the Prata Island  
affair. The telegram urges the vernacular press  
to protest against the alleged encroachment on  
China's sovereign rights by the Japanese.

## "SLY JIM."

## STORY OF A DOG THAT NEVER RETURNED.

Mak Eze is a rascal of the darkest dye.  
There is no apology to make for him. He has  
none to offer himself. Mak, who is also known  
as "Sly Jim" due, no doubt, to his "mystrai-  
ous ways," is of the young age of sixty-nine.  
He stands about five feet two in his socks,  
when he wears them, and that is very seldom.  
To look at "Jim" for once means never to  
forget him. His figure is not what one would  
call beautiful, but notwithstanding his years he  
carries himself well. Nobody would call "Jim"  
"good-looking," for he is not. He is, to speak  
of bones, "a bag of bones." His prominent cheek bones  
his crimped face, and his bony hands—all these  
go to show that "Jim" is a youthful days was not  
spent in idleness.Years gone by "Jim" used to be a  
"swell," but his old age, coupled with  
carelessness, is responsible for his ragged ap-  
pearance. An old jacket and a pair of pants  
half way up to his knees, a European hat, the  
top of which he carefully varnished to ensure  
non-leakage, comprised his rig out. Once he  
was seen wearing a European coat, a high  
collar and a tie on his bare skin, and a Bowler  
hat. That was not his doing. It was the work  
of a police constable, who has a sense of hum-  
our. But for all that "Jim" has always the  
smile of happiness on his physiognomy. That  
was "Jim" to the letter."Jim" in his younger days was reputed to  
have been a man of some means. Youthful  
indiscretions have brought him gradually down  
the ladder to the position he now retains, and  
will retain until the end of the world—if he  
lives that long—and that is, doing odd jobs for  
the police.About a week ago, or it might have been  
more, a man called at a certain police station in  
the Colony. A dog of uncertain breed, but no  
doubt with a pedigree as long as your arm  
followed him at the end of a cord, affixed to its  
loose collar."Good morning, officer," said the gentleman.  
"I've brought a dog to be destroyed. He is  
getting too old now."The officer examined the alleged wonk very  
carefully, and told the stranger that if he left it  
with him he would see that the dog was shot.  
But, said the officer, still eyeing the ped-  
igree, "Isn't his collar too loose? He might  
get away."The gentleman acquiesced, and left while  
the officer took in another hole in the dog's  
collar.Returning to his desk, the officer made out the  
"slaughter dog" chit, and "Sly Jim," who was  
found basking in the sunshine and smoking a  
long pipe, was given the job to take the animal  
to the pound. "Jim" examined the dog criti-  
cally and, taking the chit from the inspector,  
started out for the pound. Everything had  
ended so far as the dog was concerned, the  
officer believed. But it was not to be so.A couple of hours later "Jim" walked into  
the charge-room very bashfully. His yellow  
face had now changed to a different colour and  
the perspiration dripped down his face in large  
beads. He headed the inspector the collar,  
and said, somewhat jerkily, perhaps, due to loss  
of breath, that the dog had slipped his head  
through the leather and got away!The collar was examined, and found to have  
been "fixed." Instead of the pin being in the  
hole where the inspector had put it, it appeared  
three notches lower down."I don't care what you say," said the inspec-  
tor, making believe he was annoyed. "You've  
been fiddling the collar." Go and get back  
the dog or else there is going to be trouble."  
"Jim" swore red, white and blue that he  
had not touched the collar, and left the station  
looking very indignant. He returned half an  
hour later, but without the dog."All right," said the inspector to himself,  
"if the dog has got away it will surely return  
to his master and we will hear from him again.""Jim" disappeared, and was not seen any  
more that day.Towards the evening one of "Jim's" part-  
ners in the "odd job trade" dropped in at the  
station to see what jobs were about. His face  
was unusually red, and he exhibited some signs  
of intoxication. It was a dull hour and the  
inspector drew him into conversation.

"What thing, Fung?" he asked.

"Ah!" said the hitherto one, "Ah! Too  
much *chaw*, too much *chow*!""Ye-yah! What thing so good makes  
chow this afternoon?" queried the inspector."Ah! too much good chow. I chow too  
much; now only can walk *chi-ah*. You  
save Mak Eze!"The inspector nodded and commenced to  
think things."Mak Eze well good man," Fung proceed-  
ed, little knowing how Mak was being im-  
peached, "well good man. To-day, you  
save, he makes catches one well big  
European dog?"Fung stopped a while to breathe, and the  
inspector "saved" a thing or three."He makes bring home one well good dog,  
well-fatt, too-much baby." Dog, Mak and  
my make kill him. Well good dinner to-day.  
Like come?" And Fung, very much pleased  
with himself, burst out laughing.Jim still denies the accusation vigorously,  
but a change has overcome him lately. He  
now wears a "hang-dog" look, and when asked  
about the dog replies that it is in the street  
and sends the questioner to go and find it.At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tues-  
day, a letter from Government relative to the  
sanitary and principal sanitary Department, will be considered.



## Shipping—Steamers.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

## Royal Mail Steamship Line.

### "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....
SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH.	FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....
SUNDAY, MAY 2ND.	FRIDAY, MAY 7TH.
"MONTEAGLE".....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....
TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	FRIDAY, MAY 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....
SUNDAY, MAY 23RD.	FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....
SUNDAY, JUNE 13TH.	FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 a.m.

"Monteagle"..... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects in Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe; also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while cruising the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "Oceania" Class of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Lines.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....\$43.

Via New York.....\$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—W. ORR, General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI, HAIWEI & CHEFOO	Steamship	On
S'GAPOR, PENANG & CALUTTA, SINGAPORE	"CHIPSING"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAPORE"	MONDAY, 29th Mar., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"CHOUSANG"	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 31st Mar., Noon.
S'GAPOR, PENANG & CALUTTA, SINGAPORE	"TANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 1st April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINGSANG"	THURSDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 9th April, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 14 Days.

The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chusan, Tientsin & Newchwang; Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labad, Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	28th Mar., Daylight.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	10th Apr., Daylight.
HONGKONG	"HUPEH"	25th Apr., Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	30th Apr., 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	1st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	1st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th May, Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	6th May, Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	8th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	8th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chen*, *Chin*, *Chin* and *Lintan*) leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai at the French Bund.

FARE INCLUDING WINES: \$40 SINGLE AND \$70 RETURN.

Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 56.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

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# HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers

between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and staterooms—Electric

Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of

Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captn.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	1540	R. W. Almond..	MANILA	SATURDAY, 3rd April, at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	1540	R. Rodger.....	"	SATURDAY, 10th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

### CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via JAPAN PORTS, MAMZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU.....	6,000 tons gross.....	Sail April 14th/09.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU.....	6,000 ".....	June/09.
S.S. MANSU MARU.....	5,000 ".....	August/09.
S.S. AMERICA MARU.....	6,000 ".....	October/09.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

PORTS, ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, FLYMOOT AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA

and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malwa*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Malwa*, due in London on 14th May, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

[4]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

[231]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

[233]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "DAGRE CASTLE".....About 20th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

[273]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TAI".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. M. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare.—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON & CO., LD.,

SHIP ON & CO., LD.,

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

[273]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS.

THE Steamship

S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN,"

Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March, for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

[58]

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 30th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909.

[208]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPORIN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1909.

[9]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"NORMAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

[262]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Capital Sailing Date

Kumeric.....6,232 F. S. Cowley 1909

Inveric.....4,789 R. J. Howie 8th April

Swetic.....6,232 Shotton 3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	125,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$150,000	\$4,000,234	Final of 2s and bonus of 1s. for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024	5 1/2 %	\$330 sellers London 285
National Bank of China, Limited .....	90,025	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$150,000	\$10,323	2s (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$25,757 \$411,000 \$181,000	none	2s for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$87 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 305,747 Tls. 118,277 \$3,000,000	Tls. 160,312	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$202,478 \$120,000 \$737,049	\$2,500,021	Final of 2s making 5s for 1906 and interim of 5s for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$850 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$195,000 \$15,157	\$591,769	2s and bonus 1s for 1906	7 %	\$215 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	0,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$18,618 \$15,802	\$375,341	2s and bonus 2s for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,418,773	\$368,711	2s for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$315 sa. and b.
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Maella Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,085	2s for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,033 \$59,069 \$250,000	Nil	2s for year ending 31.12.1908	7 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$607,700 \$170,423 \$12,344 \$20,000	\$20,279	Final of 2s making 2s for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$20,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	\$400 buyers \$200 buyers
Shanghai and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	2,000,000	£1	£1	£750,000 £100,000	£69,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	...	Tls. 50 buyers 54 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$47,221	\$98	3s for year ending 31.12.1908	4 1/2 %	\$250 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 68,000 Tls. 487,479 Tls. 44,130 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 24 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$350,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$5,158	2s for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2 sales
Laron Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$35,813	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	Tls. 125
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	Tls. 125
<b>Mining.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,280	£11,550	Final of 1/8 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 31.12.08	7 %	Tls. 183 buyers
Ramp Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	£4,871	Dr. £2,101	Final of 1/8 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 31.12.08	...	\$8 buyers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$489 6	Dr. \$7,411	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$26,806 \$20,000	\$30,102	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	\$50 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$97,197 \$200,000	\$87,078	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	Tls. 166 ex div.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	Tls. 166 ex div.
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	...	Tls. 102 sales
Aster House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000	Dr. Tls. 1,120	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$102 sales
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,125	\$15	\$15	\$50,000	Dr. Tls. 1,120	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$102 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$668,075 \$130 3/4	21 1/4	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$102 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	26,475	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	\$102 sales
Hempshy Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$211,111 \$24,361	15 1/2	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$102 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	22 1/2	2s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$102 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 4,223,045 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	Tls. 117 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,968	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	Tls. 117 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,000 \$20,000	Dr. Tls. 8,820	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	9 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.10.08 (8%)	...	Tls. 92
Lao-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,229	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 103
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 3 for 1907	...	Tls. 360
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500	£648	10s per share or 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	Nil	2s for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08	...	\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$3,407	60 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000	\$48	2s for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$141 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	9 1/2 %	\$97 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$185,000	\$8,057	2s for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$233 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	2s and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$188 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$7,616	Final of 2s per share making 2s for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$6,790	Final of 2s per share making 2s for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 477,500 Tls. 27,603 \$5,000	Tls. 17,227	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 50 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 2s paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$24
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	...	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	...	...	...
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$8
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,492	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 130 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Tls. 58,122	Final of 2s making 2s for 1907	...	Tls. 437 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$56,632	None	...	\$24
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	\$235	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$35 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	\$1,360	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	7 %	\$10 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 100 ord. shares and 10.80 on 100 For. 100 shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$5,055	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

## DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 6 cts.	April 2nd
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	\$120	" 3rd
China-Borneo Company, Limited	\$15	" 17th
Yangtze Insurance Association Limited	\$47	" 21st
Union Insurance Society		

## Initiation.

## COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882 CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



## "LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

## SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A. Lopez, Regalia G. Pereira, Favoritos A. Lopez, Favoritos A. Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

AGENTS.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from MADAME MARTY, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 29th and 30th March, 1900, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at No. 13, Peak Road (Upper Albany).

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

## CHINA, BRONZES, JADE &amp; IVORIES

COMPRISING:—

1 Rare Celadon Vase with Peach Bloom and Blue Decorations, 1 Black Jar with 5-Coloured Decorations, Famille Rose and Famille Vert Jars and Vases, 5-Coloured Jars, Vases and Panels, Blue and White Hawthorn Jars, Green and Black Hawthorn Jar, Powder Blue Vase, Apple Green Vases, Celadon Bowls and Vases, Blue and Brown Soft Paste Vase and Cups, Imperial Yellow and Blue Vases, Peach Bloom Jars, Sang, De-Bour Vases, 2, 3 and 5-Coloured Figures, etc.

Finely Carved Rhinoceros Horn Cups and Ornaments. Carved Ivory Figures, Crystal Vases and Cups, Very Fine Oodo Vase and Ornament, Jade Cups, Bowls, Figures, etc.

Old Peking Cloisonne Incense Burners, Vases and Bowls, Peking Silk Embroideries.

Fine Selection of Old Bronzes, (some inlaid with Gold).

ALSO

Handsomely Carved Canton Blackwood Cabinets, Armchairs, Couch, Jardiniere Stands and 1 Large Screen Inlaid with 5-Coloured Porcelain Panels.

1 Limoges Tea Set. N.B.—Special attention is drawn to the sale of this Private Collector offering a rare opportunity to collectors.

On view on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th March.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1900.

[282]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS,

TOWELS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

(due to arrive here per S.S. "Tydens" on the 25th instant)

MESSRS. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 30th and 31st MARCH, 1900, commencing each day at 2.15 P.M.

A FINE SELECTION OF

## HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Irish Linen Tray Cloths, Toilet Sets, Supper Cloths, Lady's and Gent's Irish Linen Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fine Turkish Towels, All Linen Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, High Tea and Glass Cloths, Fine (White and Cream) Lace Curtains, a fine assortment of Underskirts and Skirts, White Satin Quilts, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Irish Hand Embroidered Bedspreads and Top Sheets, Silk Mousette Underskirts, Longcloth Nightdresses, Nainsook Camisoles, Chemises, Full Linen Bed-Ticks, Pyjama Suits, Tea Cosy, Cushion Covers, Linen Embroidered Pillow Cases, Pyjama Jacket, Flannellette Nightdresses and Gown, Sheets, Robes, &c., &c.

AND

A small quantity of English Tweeds, Serges, &c., in Suit Lengths. (A few lots of Yamatoya (Japanese) Crepe Shirts will also be put up for sale).

The above Goods will be on View from Monday, the 29th instant, when catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1900.

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